W. H. PERRY,
Hardware,
Stoves and
Tinware.
42 JOHNSON ST.

Victoria Daily Times.

C. E. Jones
Chemist
36 Govt. St.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1893. No. 250

New Goods Received
AT "THE WESTSIDE"

Wool Vests . . . A Special Line of 100 dozen Ladies' and Children's Wool Vests at 50c., 60c., 65c. Best Value in the city.

Cashmere Hose A Full Range in Ladies' and Children's. Splendid Value.

Lined Kid Gloves Two Qualities in Fur Tops. $1.40 and $2.00 per pair.

Mantles, Jackets, Capes and. . . Waterproofs . . A visit to our Show Rooms will convince you that we are doing the trade in this department. The second shipment just received has added greatly to the already large stock. Comparison of Prices and Styles invited.

Oct. 23, 1893. J. HUTCHESON & CO.

The Last of our Fall Consignments
OF
Carpets

HAS ARRIVED and we are now in a position to show one of the most complete lines in the city. These goods have been carefully selected and in quality, colorings and designs are unsurpassed by any in the province. We do not confine ourselves to any one manufacturer, but buy where we get best prices and patterns. We do not advertise to give goods away, or sell below cost, but we do guarantee to give as good (if not better) value than any other house in the trade. In Brussels, Wiltons, Tapestries, Wools and Union Carpets we show a choice range.

In Lace and Chenille Curtains our line is complete and comprises a number of makes which space will not allow us to enumerate. Our stock of Upholstering was never more complete. Six piece Parlor Sets ranging from $50 up.

THE SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE CO.

Slippers
Just what you need for
The Hospital Ball

They are the Finest Goods obtainable. Just opened, several cases of the very

LATEST STYLES.

KID
Black Ooze,
Cardinal,
White.

SATIN
Cream,
Gold,
Pink,
White.

A. B. Erskine,
Corner of Government and Johnson Streets.

Don't
Be caught in the rain without an Umbrella when you can buy one from us
For 25 Cents
Correct thing for School Children. Only 10 doz. Call early if you want one.
Gilmore & McCandless,
35 and 37 Johnson Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—A good paying saloon doing first class business. Address "Saloon," Times office. c24-7t

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED BEDROOM for a gentleman, $5 per month. 34 Humboldt street. c24-2t

To Electors and Ratepayers of North Ward.

A meeting of electors and ratepayers of North Ward will be held in the City Hall on Friday evening at 8 p.m., to discuss matters of general interest to the ward. A full attendance is requested by

MANY ELECTORS.

c24-3t

JOSHUA DAVIES,
AUCTIONEER.

UNRESERVED SALE

Instructed by W. H. Redmond, Esq., I will sell at his residence

8 SCORESBY STREET,

At 11 o'clock a.m.

THURSDAY,

October 26th, 1893,

—ALL THE—

Household : Furniture

Comprising Parlor, Dining Room, Bedrooms and kitchen furniture and fittings.

Fine plush upholstered settees, rockers, easy chairs, reception chairs, oak and ebony tables, whatnot, book shelves, screen, lamps, mirrors, massive brass placque with plush frame, painted placques with plush frames, sepia pictures, the Angeles marine scene, engravings, carpets, curtains, poles, blinds, 1 bronze figure clock, 1 marble parlor clock, cane settee, brass piano lamp, selected library of choice books, comprising the works of Lytton, Macaulay, Goldsmith, Milton, Byron, Montaigne, Royal Path of Life, Life of Leo XIII, Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms, leather covered dining room chairs, leather covered lounge, 1 3-leaf ext table, brackets, blinds, poles, pictures, crockery, cut glass decanters, glassware, black walnut sideboard.

HALL.

Deer head, horns, hat rack, hall lamp, stair carpet rods, stove pipe and drum.

BEDROOMS.

Antique oak and black walnut bedroom suites, mattresses, bedding, linen cupboard, bureau, washstand, pictures, looking glass, cane lounge, lamps, shelf, chamber crockery.

KITCHEN.

Grand Duchess No. 8 cooking stove, with water connections, and usual utensils, tinware, table, chairs, lamps.

Terms, cash before delivery of bills, all goods to be taken away on day of sale.

JOSHUA DAVIES, AUCTIONEER

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

To-Morrow will be the last day but FIVE for paying Taxes to entitle persons to rebate of one-sixth.

CHAS. KENT,
Collector.

WEAR THE FAMOUS
"GRANBY"
Rubber Goods.

PERSONAL.

R. P. Rithet leaves for California on Thursday.

W. Ogilvie, the explorer, leaves in the morning for Ottawa.

T. E. Ladner and wife, of Ladner's Landing, are at the Driard.

Gus Hanck and E. Hutcherson came down from the Fraser last evening.

Wm. Wilson, of the firm of W. & J. Wilson, and Mrs. Wilson leave on Thursday for California.

S. Witkowski, San Francisco; H. Boulter, and C. A. Warren, Toronto; M. L. Strangroom and E. Fischer, Whatcom, registered at the Driard to-day.

SENATOR DUBOIS

One of the Leading Champions of the Silver Cause

GOES PLUMP AND PLAIN FOR REPEAL

He Believes This Will Achieve the Results Aimed At

By Showing People and Government That Silver Is Indispensable — He Thinks Three Years Should Elapse After Repeal—Sudden Measures Will Produce Panic and Disaster.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The situation in the senate this morning did not appear to have changed over night. The western men were in earnest yesterday, and will continue to fight if they have the assistance of the senators who last evening declared their intention of opposing the administration on the silver question. The Republicans will insist, however, that their southern friends assume their share of the so-called filibustering and give help of a more material character than mere speaking and voting against the bill. They must not help to make a quorum. The western men say this morning they see no reason to believe there has been any change in the situation.

In discussing the question Dubois said this morning the silver Republicans would wage a vigorous contest, as they had in the past, provided their allies did their share of the work. "We of the west," said the senator, "believe unconditional repeal better for silver than the compromise agreed upon last Saturday. Should unconditional repeal pass there would be a reaction in favor of silver. Hard times would inevitably follow, and the people would then appreciate the good that comes from the use of this metal as part of the money of the country. As between this proposition and a compromise which gives us a miserable pittance we prefer unconditional repeal, knowing that out of that evil good will result. At the same time, we don't want this blow to fall upon our people. It would prostrate industries and paralyze business. Unconditional repeal, while it would prove the assertions we have made here relative to silver, would be bound to work a hardship upon the productions of the state that ought not to be perpetuated. We ought to be given a fair compromise that holds something for our people and will enable them to accommodate themselves to the new order of things. The law ought not to take effect until after it is cut three years, and during that time about three million ounces of silver per month should be purchased. By extending the time as I have indicated the coming elections would be held and the people could have spoken. As to how they will speak, silver men, both north and south, have no cause to fear."

The Russo-Gallic Affair

Paris, Oct. 24.—President Carnot today gave a luncheon in honor of the Russian visitors at the Palais d'Elysee. The Russian guests arrived shortly before noon and were heartily received by Carnot. Among the guests, aside from the Russian naval officers and several members of the French navy, were Gen. Saussier, military governor of Paris, and Baron de Mohrenheim, the Russian ambassador to France. Baron de Mohrenheim replied to the toast of the Czar in a brilliant speech.

New Atlantic Service.

London, Oct. 24.—In an interview Mr. Van Horne of the C. P. R. expressly disclaims any intention on the part of his company to establish a new Atlantic service. Whilst urging the need of an improved service on the government, the company will not undertake the outlay.

A Deaf Mute Murderer.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 24.—Edward Wheary, a deaf mute, charged with the murder of his brother's wife, will soon be tried under a novel method of proceedure. Four juries will be sworn in. The first one is to find whether the prisoner is mute by pretense or by the visitation of God, the second will enquire whether the prisoner is capable of pleading to an indictment. It has been shown that he is able to read and write, was taught in a deaf mute school and when the indictment was given to him he read it and made signs that he was not guilty. This will doubtless be held to be sufficient evidence for the second jury to return an affirmative verdict. The third jury will find whether he is sane. If this jury finds the prisoner is sane a fourth jury will then try the prisoner upon the indictment as in ordinary cases, except that the evidence must be interpreted to the prisoner.

A Railway Miracle.

Chillicothe, Ohio, Oct. 24.—While passing Raysville yesterday at full speed the boiler on the engine of the express west bound on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railway exploded, the engine being blown to atoms, but, strange to relate, the engineer and fireman escaped with a few cuts and bruises. All the glass in the coach windows was shattered. The baggage car left the track and went down a 20-foot embankment. The baggage master, however, escaped injury with the exception of a severe shaking. None of the passengers were hurt.

American Silver Coinage.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and treasury offices during the week ending Oct. 21st was $1,191,487; for the corresponding period in 1892, $867,258. The shipment of fractional silver coin from the first to the 21st inst. aggregated $776,459.

Ruralists vs. Fine Gentlemen.

Cologne, Oct. 24.—At to-day's session of the national congress of the Social-Democratic party, Herr Fischer, defending the Vorwaerts, organ of the socialists, from attacks made upon it yesterday by several discontented delegates to the congress, advised that provincial editors remain in the provinces. He urged that agitation in the rural districts should be conducted by men of agrarian stamp, not by fine gentlemen. This was a hit at Herr Voltmar and other socialists like him.

VICTORIOUS TARS.

Battle of Halifax Results in Victory for the Navy.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 24.—One of the most exciting and realistic mimic battles that has ever taken place here occurred on the commons this morning and was witnessed by fully 10,000 people. The sailors and marines from the British squadron now in port landed at 9 o'clock, and after giving an exhibition of marching, dismounting guns and carriages, etc., the marines and two batteries of artillery took up a position on Camp Hill and formed themselves into an opposition force. The sailors then advanced on the hill, firing volley after volley with rifles, and being protected by heavy guns in the rear. After a most exciting advance they reached the foot of the hill, where the enemy made a hard fight, but the sailors, receiving their order to charge, went up the incline with a blood-curdling yell, and in a short time victory was theirs. The whole affair was on a grand scale, and a sight not to be witnessed at any other place in Canada.

DEATH'S ROSTER.

More Victims of the Michigan Catastrophe Indentified.

Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 24.—George Dawson, Essex, England, is numbered among the dead victims of the terrible accident of last week. He was on his way to Chicago. His watch and other articles have been found but the body is unidentified. Robert Finley of Hamilton, Ont., has established beyond doubt that his wife perished in the wreck. The remaining male corpse is that of a man named Wende, from Louisville, Ky. It is also ascertained that J. H. Strube, a sailor, is among the dead. His place of residence is unknown. Father Clarke of Brantford, Ont., who was reported among the missing, turned up at Chicago. No inquiry has been made as yet as to the identity of the bodies almost wholly consumed in the wreck, and the coroner believes that an entire family was wiped out in this way by the disaster.

COUNT GOURKO DEAD.

The Hero of the Shipka Pass Dies at Lemberg To-Day.

Brussels, Oct. 24.—A special dispatch to the Independence Belge from Vienna says Count Gourko, one of the most distinguished generals in the Russo-Turkish war, died to-day at Lemberg, capital of Galicia.

Joseph Vassilyevitch Gourko was of Polish origin, and was born in 1828 and educated at the Imperial "Corps de Pages." He was created ensign of the regiment of hussars of the imperial body guard, 1846. In 1857 he was already captain, and commanded a squadron in the same regiment, being appointed adjutant to the emperor in 1860. Made a colonel in 1861. In 1866 commander of the Marinopol hussars; named major-general by the emperor in 1867 and ordered to be at his suite. Next commander of the imperial guard, then, in 1873, of the first brigade of the second division of the Cavallerie de la garde. Took part, though in inferior ranks, in the Crimean campaign. On the 25th of June, 1877, with a detachment of cavalry and one battery he attacked and took by assault the strong and powerfully ocupied town of Tirnovo. On July 5th he occupied Kazanlyk and the village of Shipka, and after occupying and defending the passes of Shipka, Hanko, and others, he, together with General Radetzky, traversed the Balkans in the middle of the winter snowstorms and frosts, with few losses, and led the victorious Russian troops into the fertile valleys beyond, thus occupying Sofia, Philippopolis and Adrianople. The hazardous and almost impossible feat of traversing the Balkans in the middle of winter will forever remain one of the greatest deeds performed by the soldiers of Russia. Count Gourko was elevated to the rank of adjutant-general, was a Knight of St. George of the second class, and of several other high orders. Hew as made a count in 1878, and shortly afterwards appointed governor of Warsaw.

American Dispatches.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 24.—Judge Hugh L. Bond of the United States district court died this morning.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Secretary Carlisle to-day appointed P. Lutterell of California, special agent of the treasury department, to the charge of the salmon fisheries in Alaska. M. B. Hueley of San Francisco was appointed Chinese inspector.

New York, Oct. 24.—The belief that the senate will pass the unconditional repeal bill after all strengthened stocks at the opening and prices were higher all around. The improvement ranged from 1-4 to 3-4 per cent.

Fostoria, Ohio, Oct. 24.—Ex-Secretary Charles Foster arrived home on Saturday night. Rumors of his arrest in connection with his failure are without foundation. The creditors have commenced action against him but not of a criminal nature.

New York, Oct. 24.—Simon Ottenberg and Charles E. Selover, directors of the Madison Square Bank, were arrested this morning, charged with irregularities in connection with the bank's failure.

Ungallant Lawyers.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 24.—The supreme court has declared the law passed at the last session of the legislature permitting women to vote at municipal elections unconstitutional.

TWO PRESIDENTS

Mello Appoints Lorena Provisional President

OF THE BRAZILIAN REPUBLIC

And Also Issues a Very Sensational Proclamation.

He Says Peixoto Attempted to Assassinate Him—The President Sent Him a Dynamite Album—The Republics Challenges the Tiradentes to Battle—Then Taunts Her With Cowardice.

Monevideo, Oct. 24.—News comes from Rio de Janeiro that Fredrico Guilherme de Lorena has been proclaimed provisional president of Brazil by Admiral Mello, in command of the insurgent fleet. Lorena is captain of one of the rebel warships, and the provisional government of which he is now declared president was established some days ago, as was cabled at the time, at Desterro.

The bombardment of the capital has been suspended. One reason given in Rio for this action is that Admiral Mello is waiting the arrival of the ship Cindad d'Oporto, which set out from this port recently loaded with provisions, but especially ammunition, for Mello. She has not reached Rio harbor yet, and consequently it is surmised the rebel gunners have almost exhausted their gunpowder and projectiles, and do not think it wise to use what they have left lest before the arrival of the Oporto with fresh supplies, some of Peixoto's ships, though inferior in size and strength might engage the rebel squadron, and after obliging them to exhaust their ammunition in repulsing the attack, overpower them by mere force of numbers. Another reason for the suspension of the bombardment is that foreign warships in the harbor have interfered to prevent further shelling of the undefended buildings of the capital.

The rebel warship Republica appeared outside the harbor of Montevideo on Sunday and was promptly quarantined. She signalled the Tiradentes to-day to come outside and fight. The Tiradentes did not deign to reply to the belligerent visitor, but continued to lie quietly under the friendly protection of Uruguay. The Uruguayan government declared that the warships must not fight in its waters, but it is hardly able to do anything more than protest, as it has no ships capable of preventing the commanders of the Brazilian warships, had they decided to fight the naval duel. The officials refuse the pratique to the Republica, and would not even allow her to communicate with the shore; so, that after being supplied with water and coal, she sailed north again, signalling the Tiradentes an invitation to join the rebels, and taunting the crew with being cowards for seeking protection from a foreign power.

The government of Uruguay has declined to comply with the request of the Brazilian minister here, to arrest revolutionary chiefs who visit Montevideo.

Mello's provisional government intends to ask Argentina and Uruguay to give the insurgents formal recognition as belligerents. The request will be made through Dr. Dementio Ribera. Admiral Mello issued another proclamation on Sunday exhorting his comrades to continue their efforts, and assuring them of the ultimate downfall of the tyrant Peixoto, whom he accused of treachery and cowardice. He declares the president endeavored to assassinate him by means of an album loaded with dynamite, which was sent to Mello with the connivance of Peixoto.

Quezaltenango, Guatemala, Oct. 24.—Throughout all this northern section, Barrios' home and stronghold, those against him are preparing. Unless he orders an immediate election of the national assembly or restores the old order of things, the revolt, it is said, will begin on November 4th, headed by three organized bands, well supplied with arms and with able leaders.

Managua, Nicaragua, Oct. 24.—The report that all bands of revolutionists on the Atlantic coast have been suppressed is untrue. They are increasing. By raising loans they have succeeded in securing arms and ammunition from one of the southern cities of the United States. It is believed all the Central American states will soon be involved in a revolution.

WINNIPEG SEAT VACANT.

Hugh John Macdonald's Resignation at Last Reaches the Speaker.

Ottawa, Oct. 24.—Hugh John Macdonald's resignation as member of the Commons for Winnipeg has at last reached Speaker White. It was written long ago, but Mr. Macdonald withheld it at the request of the government, the object being to gain time and secure the selection of a Conservative candidate in Winnipeg. This having been "fixed" in advance, there will likely be no delay in issuing the writ for a new election.

Madison Square Bank Frauds.

New York, Oct. 24.—Most of the directors and officers of the defunct Madison Square Bank appeared in court today in answer to charges brought against them. President Blount and Director Macdonald were charged with felony and the others with misdemeanor. Director Selover, who was arrested at his home in New Jersey, refused to come to New York without extradition papers. Those who appeared in court were held in bail ranging from $5,000 to $15,000.

At Russell & McDonald's.
Best value in blankets in the city.

See display of small tools, etc., in Shore's window, 57 Johnson street.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

Vienna, Oct. 23.—At a mass meeting of workmen held here last night, a Socialist named Hauschka evoked great cheering by declaring that if the electoral reserve bill be rejected by the reichsrath there will be inaugurated a strike of workingmen throughout the country.

Brussels, Oct. 23.—News has reached here from the Congo State that the Belgian forces have captured Kirundu, an Arab stronghold near Stanley Falls.

Vienna, Oct. 23.—The Austrian and Hungarian governments have concurred as to the terms on which a commercial convention with Russia will be based. This agreement having been arrived at, the commercial treaty will be signed forthwith.

Rome, Oct. 2.—A letter is published to-day from the Marquise di Rudinì, ex-prime minister, attacking Premier Giolitti because of the recent speech of the latter explaining the government's financial policy. The marquise dilates upon the bad economic conditions of Italy and demands that a reduction be made in the military expenses. He protests against the imposition of any fresh taxation, holding that the taxpayers are now burdened to the limit of their strength.

San Francisco, Oct. 23.—The excutive committee of the Midwinter Exposition has about decided to call the collection of buildings at the Golden Gate park, "Sunset City." Work was begun today on the Japanese village, near the horticultural building. An application has been made to the executive committee for permission to make an exhibition of the literary work of the Indian children in the United States Indian school at Albuquerque, N. M. The fair will have a paid fire department of 50 picked men, who will constitute a force continually patrolling the grounds, and one of the most experienced district engineers on this coast will be at their head.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Seven persons were injured, one probably fatally, this morning, in a collision between a horse car and an electric car at 63rd street. All the injured are Chicago people. Belle Rieley may die.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—The Cincinnati Volksfreund, the leading German Democratic newspaper of Ohio, has abandoned the Associated Press and taken the United Press service, beginning to-day.

Stocks and Bonds.

New York, Oct. 23.—It was a field day for the "bulls" at the Stock Exchange. Business was heavier than for a long time past, footing up 374,339 shares, and the excitement at times ran high. The announcement that J. W. Davis & Co.'s stock exchange concern had transferred 40,000 shares of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western in the name of William K. Vanderbilt was a genuine surprise to the street. It is said that the Vanderbilt Jersey Central interest, in conjunction with Frank Work, of Work, Strong & Co., can now distract the policy of the Lackawanna. When the Vanderbilt purchase was announced prices fairly soared. Lackawana jumped 11 1-2 to 171 1-2, Jersey Central 9 to 102 1-2, Delaware & Hudson 5 to 129 and Reading 2 to 19 5-8. Subsequently Lackawanna fell 4 1-2. In the general list a feeling of disappointment prevailed at the opening on account of the dilatoriness of the senate in passing an unconditional silver repeal law. In the closing deals the market was strong. Closing bids: Canadian Pacific, 73; Central Pacific, 19 1-4; Wells Fargo, 125; Missouri Pacific, 23 3-4; Northern Pacific, 7 1-4; Northern Pacific preferred, 23; Northwestern, 103; Oregon Navigation, 25; Oregon Improvement, 8; Pacific Mail, 15 1-2; Rock Island, 65 3-8; Southern Pacific, 17 1-2; Union Pacific, 17 5-8; Western Union, 85; bar silver, 73 3-4c. per ounce. Money on call, 1 1-2@4.

May Result in Lynching.

Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The report of one of the most horrible crimes ever committed in this section has been received from St. Lawrence county. The crime was perpetrated on Wednesday night, Oct. 18th, at Alburg, a small station on the north Adirondack railroad. Zebedee Duryea, a Frenchman from Alburg, Vermont, has been living for some time with a Miss Thompson, and they are parents of a little girl three and a half years of age. On Wednesday night the girl was assaulted in a horrible manner by her father, after which she was taken from the house and her skull crushed in with a large stone. He then took her into the house, where she remained unconscious for two hours. After she regained consciousness the brute attacked her with a sharp instrument and cut a large gash in her right cheek, after which he sewed it up. The girl's mother did not dare to report the matter, as Duryea swore he would kill her. At last the mother mustered courage on Friday, and told a part of her story to the justice of the peace, who issued a warrant, and Duryea was taken to Dickens Centre, six miles distant, and locked up. The doctors made an examination of the child and found out the enormity of the crime. The doctor states that blood poisoning will set in and that recovery is impossible. Many citizens talk of lynching, and it is doubtful if the fiend lives until the examination is completed.

The Offensive Union Jack.

World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, Oct. 23.—There was almost a riot in Lady Aberdeen's village of industries to-night. A second attempt was made by about 15 Irishmen to pull down the union jack, which has been floating from the tower of Blarney castle in honor of Lady Aberdeen's husband, the governor-general of Canada. The Irishmen gained access to the top of the tower and tore down the English emblem because they did not consider it ought to be unfurled in an Irish village. They were detected in the act by some of the village employees and the guards drove the offenders into the Midway Plaisance. The gang returned stealthily in a short time and climbed over one side of the fence. The guards were on the alert, however, suspecting that another attempt would be made as soon as the flag was strung up again, and pounced upon the intruders. Then came the exciting part of the scene. The guards summoned the patrol wagon and tried to arrest the whole number, in the face of threats from a crowd of several thousand who quickly gathered around the village. The wagon came on double quick and the force of the guards tried to cope with the anti-English visitors. They no sooner had got one or two of their prisoners into the wagon than the men who pressed around it pulled them out. Three of the ringleaders were finally taken prisoners after a pitched battle of several minutes' duration. The Earl of Aberdeen arrived at the village with his secretary just after the trouble had ended and was very indignant at the insult which had been offered the flag of her majesty's dominions.

The Japanese National Debt.

An interesting report from the British legation in Tokio, which has lately been issued, and is based on a Japanese official publication, deals with the public debt of Japan. It shows the rapid development of the credit of the country since the restoration in 1868. In March last the total amount of the internal debt was $264,361,065, and that of the foreign debt £768,200. The former debt owes its existence very largely to the condition of the country before the restoration and to the abolition by the reformed government of the feudal system as it had existed for several centuries in Japan. The nobles, who were the owners of the soil, and the hereditary military classes, who were supported by it, had to be provided for under the new system, by which the crown assumed the ownership of all the land in the country. This provision was made by means of pensions—the military class numbered about six millions at the time of the restoration—and it is to the various measures taken from time to time to deal with these that a large part of the internal debt is due. There were in addition various internal loans—for the redemption of the paper currency, for the improvement of the navy, for the suppression of the Satsuma rebellion, and for other purposes—the total amount being that above stated. All of these heads of internal debt bearing interest above 6 per cent. are being gradually converted and consolidated, under a scheme commenced in 1886, into a debt bearing 5 per cent. interest. Two foreign loans were issued in the six years succeeding the restoration; the first at 9 per cent. was issued at 98 in 1870; the second at 7 per cent. was issued at 92 in 1873. They amounted together to less than £3,500,000, and the balance now due will be paid off in 1897. The average price of the consolidated 5 per cent. bonds at the time of the issue in 1886 was 100.04, and they are now quoted at 108. The conversion of bonds bearing a high rate of interest into 5 per cent. bonds is said to have proceeded rapidly, and bonds to the total value of upwards of £2,000,000 will be paid off this year without the option of conversion. It is interesting to note that although the interest on the small balance of the foreign debt is nominally 7 per cent, owing to the difference in the relative values of gold and silver now and in 1873, when the obligation was contracted, Japan is actually paying 13 per cent. on the capital received in that year. A sum of $22,000,000 is applied annually to the payment of the principal of the debt and interest.

Cosmetics of the Egyptians and Greeks.

Prof. Baeyer, of Munich university, in his researches among Egyptian mummies, recently discovered certain cosmetics used by the ladies of fashion in the land of the Pharaohs in the time of Princess Aft, entombed and embalmed some 3,400 years ago and the question naturally arises whether the analyses made by this distinguished chemist have revealed secrets hitherto hidden from the complexion artists of to-day. Are the women who powder and paint in any way in advance of their Egyptian antetypes? Has science during the march of three or four thousand years placed new compounds at their command for ensuring that youthful beauty shall continue despite the ravages of time?—or is there less disposition in these enlightened days to have recourse to artificial aids? Or, if women are as vain as they were when Princess Aft employed the ancient cosmetics which have been extracted from her mummy coverings, have they anything yet to learn from the Egyptians?

Great attention was paid to the art in the days of the Egyptians. The late Mr. Rimmel, who made deep researches into the subject, has recorded that this people were very cleanly in their habits, and after their baths they rubbed themselves with fragrant oils and unguentments. These unguents were compounded by the priests from ingredients—myrrh, frankincense, etc.—which, for the greater part, came from Arabia. An Egyptian beauty was well supplied with cosmetics, as she knew how to use red and white paint for the complexion and kohl to increase the brilliancy of the eyes.

The Greeks darkened the eyebrows as well as the eyelids with Egyptian kohl, and the Romans had a great variety of cosmetics. Ovid, the poet of love, in a book treating upon this subject, a fragment of which has come down to us, has given a recipe for the complexion which was composed of barley and bean flour, eggs, hartshorn, ground narcissus bulbs, gum, Tuscan seed and honey. "Every woman who spreads this paste upon her face will render it smoother and more brilliant than her mirror," he says. In the far east the eyelids are darkened with soorma and the eyelashes with kajul, used in the same way as kohl. The soorma is placed inside the lids, and, according to tradition, when God commanded Moses to ascend Mount Sinai to show him His countenance, He exhibited it through an opening the size of a needle's eye, at the sight of which Moses fell into a trance. After a couple of hours, on coming to himself, he discovered the mountain in a blaze, when he descended immediately. The mountain then addressed the Almighty thus: "What? hast thou set me, who am the least of mountains, on fire?" Then the Lord commanded Moses, saying, 'Henceforth shalt thou and thy posterity grind the earth of this mountain and apply it to your eyes." Since then (said the late Mr. Rimmel) this custom has prevailed, and the soorma sold in the bazaars of Hindostan is supposed to be earth coming from Mount Sinai.

Special Notice.

Parties having card plates can have cards printed direct from the plates for $1.50 per hundred; engraved and copper plate supplied together with 100 cards for $2.50. At the Victoria Lithograph

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal Wholesale agents. tfsaw

Ages of Trees.

Elm, 300 years; ivy, 335 years, maple, 516 years; ivy, 335 years; orange, 630 years; cypress, 800 years; olive, 800 years; walnut, 900 years; Oriental plane, 1,000 years; lime, 1,100 years; spruce, 1,200 years; oak, 1,500 years; cedar, 1,000 years; yew, 3,200 years. The way in which the ages of these trees have been ascertained leaves no doubt of its correctness. In some few cases the data has been furnished by historical records and by traditions, but the botanical archeologists have a source independent of either, and, when carefully used, infallible.

Of all the forms of nature, trees alone disclose their ages candidly and freely. In the stems of trees which have branches and leaves with netted veins—in all exogens, as the botanist would say—the increase takes place by an annual deposit of wood, spread in an even layer upon the surface of the preceding one.

In the earlier periods of life trees increase much faster than when adult—the oak, for instance, grows more rapidly between the twentieth and thirtieth years—and when old the annual deposits considerably diminish, so that the strata are thinner and the rings proportionately are thinner and the rings proportionably closer. Some trees slacken in rate of growth at a very early period of life, and layers of oak become thinner after 40, those of the elm after 50, those of the yew after 60.

The Russian Peasantry.

In the course of his last report the British vice-consul at Cronstadt dwells at some length on what he describes as the growing impoverishment of the Russian peasantry. He says it is painfully evident that the efforts of the government to ameliorate the condition of the rural classes by the establishment of peasants' banks, the remission of arrears, aid in money and grain, and in other ways, has not been attended with success. The economic decadence of the peasantry may be said to have commenced with their emancipation, and it has become more sharply accentuated since 1891, which was a year of widespread famine in Russia, while last year was marked by a failure of the crops in most of the districts formerly famous for the fertility of the soil and the prosperity of the population. This decrease in the fertility of the land, with a consequent impoverishing of the agricultural class, is ascribed to a series of causes, one being the reckless destruction of the forests, which has seriously affected the climate and the humidity of the soil, while another cause is the primitive system of cultivation pursued by the people, which rapidly exhausts the soil. The economic decline of the peasantry is also attributable to the decrease in the number of their cattle, for which, during the last two years, there has been little fodder in consequence of the failure of the grain and hay crops. Another cause which the vice-consul says, is erroneously assigned for the distress of the rural class, is the insufficiency of the existing peasant land allotments, which are now being more and more sub-divided by the natural increase of the population.

A Squirrel in a Studio.

Such a cross little model as Jumbo I had never seen. He scolded continually, and all my efforts to soothe him were in vain. Even sugar seemed to sour his disposition. He scolded when eating, and when not eating. If I placed anything near his cage, he would jump to the wires—still scolding—as though he meant to break through them. Only a few days before I bought him he was a free squirrel, leading a rollicksome life in the woods. Poor fellow, what wonder he was indignant at finding himself a prisoner!

Well, one afternoon I opened his cage door, and offered him the freedom of my studio, of course expecting to have a very lively scene. Visions of upset vases, broken windows, and general disorder stimulated my curiosity. I wanted to see just how much mischief he could do. The cage was open, Jumbo leaped nimbly to the floor, and surprised me by behaving in the gentlest manner possible!

After he had run about for a little while I reached for a paper bag of hickory nuts lying near me. Jumbo ran forward immediately, jumped into my lap, took a hickory nut from my fingers, and hid it under the book case. Standing up, I shook the bag quite briskly; in a moment Jumbo was running up my side to my shoulders, and again took a nut from my fingers. Now he did not scold at all, but was perfectly amiable—truly a strong contrast to his former self. He kept taking nuts from me until almost every corner of the studio contained one. Finally a rug in the middle of the floor struck him as the best place under which to hide them, and the manner in which he patted the rug down after hiding each nut was very comical. He finally grew tired of this fun, and, jumping into my lap again, looked into the bag, and, I think, concluded it was too much work to conceal all the rest, for he patted the paper down over the nuts, and started on a tour around the room. Unfortunately I opened the bag to take another nut out for him, and the sharp little fellow, hearing the noise, ran swiftly to me, and, seeing the paper bag open, bit my hand. I jumped up and ran across the studio with the bag, but he was after me. As quickly as I could I dropped the bag upon the table, and then the angry little fellow was satisfied.

After this he pattered around the room at his own sweet will, examining chairs and tables, occasionally stopping to give another pat to the rug under which most of his nuts were hidden.—October St. Nicholas.

Public Holiday in Brazil.

The British consul at Rio Grande says, in a late report summarized in the London Times, that the large number of holidays in the year is a serious obstacle to commerce in a country where so little work is done. The republican national holidays are twelve in number, viz: On January 1st, in honor of universal fraternity; on Feb. 24th, to celebrate the approval of the Brazilian federal constitution; on April 21st, in honor of the forerunners of Brazilian independence; on May 3rd, to celebrate the discovery of Brazil; in May 13th, in honor of the abolition of slavery; on July 14th is celebrated the taking of the Bastile; Sept. 7th celebrates Brazilian independence; Oct. 12th, the discovery of America; Nov. 2nd, All Souls' Day, and Nov. 15th, the Patria Brazilians, or upheaval of the republic. Maundy Thursday and Good Friday are also national holidays, while a still larger number of days are made holidays by custom or the church, and are usually recognized by the customs house, public offices and banks closing at 1 o'clock, so that altogether there are nearly 30 days in the year besides Sunday when business is either wholly or partially suspended. On the other hand neither holidays nor Sundays are observed by many of the shopkeepers or the laboring classes, carters, porters, boatmen, carpenters, painters, etc, who work all the year round the same, and doubtless, the consul observes, the want of one day of rest a week accounts for their getting through so little work in a day's labor.

Railway Progress in Europe.

A brief statement of the results of statistics which have been prepared in Germany, instituting a comparison between the railways of England, France and Germany during the decade from 1881 to 1891, is given by the Berlin correspondent of the London Times. It appears that during the period in question the total receipts on the German railways increased 41 per cent., as against 20 per cent. on the English and 3 per cent. on the French lines. The financial surplus, again, in Germany, rose 23 per cent., while it only increased 4 per cent. in England and increased nearly 1 per cent. in France. The capital invested in German lines in 1890 bore interest at the rate of 4.86 per cent.—the rate on the Prussian lines alone being 5.39 per cent.—and in England and France the rate of 4.10 and 3.75 per cent. respectively. If we turn to the statistics of passenger and goods traffic we meet similar results. During the above mentioned decade the number of passengers in Germany rose 90 per cent., which is about three times as large an increase as France and England have to show. The goods traffic, considered by weight, shows an increase in German by weight, shows an increase in Germany of 28 per cent., in England of 22 per cent., and in France of only 8 per cent. The statistics of the receipts and of the traffic, taken together, prove that the large increase in the former was not caused by the introduction of higher tariffs, but corresponds to a proportionate development of traffic in general.

Phosphorescent Tubes.

The statement is made that phosphorescent tubes are being introduced in England for practical lighting in places where beauty is of more importance than a very brilliant illumination—a substitute for some of the ordinary electric arrangements. A generator of special but comparatively simple construction is used. One form of vacuum tube is made of a spiral of thin glass tube, the ends of which are connected to two bulbs, which contain the electrodes—this using, it is calculated, about one watt per foot of tube lighted. The objection to these tubes is stated to be that when brilliantly phosphoresced they become heated, and the glass is apt to melt. The light is never brilliant enough to replace ordinary incandescent lamps, though, where a soft moonlight appearance is desired, they are said to produce very pleasing effects. From 50,000 to 100,000 volts are required for the vacuum tubes, and this is made by means of a transformer in oil. The tubes are lighted by induction effects, and are connected in series with parallel condensers.

Mrs. Mary Asten

of Lewisburg, Pa., suffered untold agony from **broken varicose veins**, with intense itching and burning. On the recommendation of a physician she took

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and used Hood's Olive Ointment. Soon the ulcers began to heal, the inflammation ceased, she was completely cured, and says, "I enjoy health as I have not for many years."

"We are personally acquainted with Mrs. Asten and know the above to be true." J. S. GRIFFIN & SON, Lewisburg, Pa.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

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MILK GRANULES.

The Perfect Equivalent of Mother's Milk

It is the solids of pure cow's milk of the very best quality so treated that, when dissolved in the proper amount of water, it yields a product which is practically identical in composition, reaction, taste and appearance with mother's milk. It is absolutely free from starchy matter, which is present in barley, flour and other infant foods, and contains no glucose and no cane sugar.

Put up in 50c. Tins by

The JOHNSON FLUID BEEF Co.

MONTREAL.

NOTICE.

In Pound: One bay horse, star on forehead, white nose, three white feet, brand on shoulder; will be sold by auction October 28, Saturday, at City Pound, 12 o'clock noon, if not redeemed and pound charges paid on or before that date.

ANDREW SHAW,
o12-td Pound Keeper.

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
NELSON, B. C.
(Mention this paper.)

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Do not buy reprints of obsolete editions.

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British Columbia Board of Trade

Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance, having intimated to the Board that he will be in Victoria about the 27th instant, it is requested that the different Trades, Industries and others interested take such steps as they may deem necessary to appoint delegates to meet him and represent their views regarding the Customs Tariff of the Dominion.

The rooms of the Board will be open daily between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., on and after the 15th instant, and delegates and others as above indicated, whether members of the Board or not, are cordially invited to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded for organization and arrangements.

F. ELWORTHY,
oc12-12t Secretary.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

In the matter of the Point Comfort Hotel Company, Limited.

AND

In the matter of the Winding Up Act and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that an order to wind up the business of the said company was on the 13th day of October inst., made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Crease and Mr. A. F. Scaife has been appointed provisional liquidator of the estate and effects of the company and notice is hereby given to the creditors, contributories, shareholder or members of the said company that an application will be made to a Judge of the Supreme Court at the Supreme Court House, Bastion Square, Victoria, on Friday, the 27th day of October inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the appointment of Mr. A. H. Scaife as the sole liquidator of the estate and effects of the said company.

THORNTON FELL,
Solicitor for the Petitioners.
Dated at Victoria, 13 Oct., 1893. o13-2w

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting by James Wishart and George G. Meldrum for a renewal of the temporary transfer of a license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Clarence Hotel, situate on the corner of Douglas and Yates streets in the City of Victoria, from George Stelly to the said James Wishart and George G. Meldrum granted to them by the said board at its last sittings.

And further take notice that an application will also be made to the said board for a transfer of the said license from George Stelly to James Wishart and George G. Meldrum.

Dated this 9th day of October, A D. 1893.

GEORGE STELLY,
JAMES WISHART,
GEORGE G. MELDRUM.

o9-1m

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies —or— Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of **W. BAKER & CO.'S BreakfastCocoa**

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1862)

Funeral Director and Embalmer.
Government street, Victoria.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point on the gulf of Georgia, in Delta Municipality, thence by the most feasible route to the city of New Westminster, with power to construct a branch line exceeding from some point in Delta Municipality in an easterly direction through the municipalities of Surrey, Langley and Matsqui to a point at or near Abbotsford.

Dated the 26th day of August, 1893.

BODWELL & IRVING,
a29-tf Solicitors for the Applicants

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

—:— FOR FAMILY USE, —:—
IS THE BEST.
Ask your Grocer for it. Have no other.
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

"Land Registry Act."

Lot No. 1247 and Subdivision No. 15 of Lot No 1257, Victoria City.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above property will be issued to Joseph Dwyer on the 30th day of October, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, July 29, 1893. jy31-3m

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2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 30 per cent increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystalizing, prevents blowholes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $25 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $30 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

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Assignment For Benefit of Creditors.

Amos J. Hughitt of Victoria and Genoa, B. C., carrying on business under the name of Hughitt & McIntyre, having made an assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors, all persons having claims against the said assignor or against the firm of Hughitt & McIntyre are hereby required to send in their claims, duly verified, to Matthew Trotter Johnston, and persons indebted to the said assignor are required to pay their accounts to the undersigned.

THOS. EARLE,
MATTHEW TROTTER JOHNSTON,
Assignees.
Victoria, 9th October, 1893. o10-tf

The flowers that bloom in the spring, tra la la,
Have nothing to do with the case;
'Tis the soft summer showers that spoil the fine gowns,
Then the ladies give Rigby first place.

Probably no invention of the present century has contributed so much to the comfort and convenience of the public as the Rigby process of rendering ordinary cloth waterproof without affecting the porosity, texture, feeling or appearance of the fabric in any way.

Rubber coats are a thing of the past and umbrellas are gradually going into disuse. Men and women can now walk the streets in their Rigby coats or wraps during the heaviest rainstorm without the least discomfort, and the beauty of a Rigby is that it is just as good for fine weather as any other coat.

Nearly every one you see wears a "Rigby," but you would not know it was waterproof from its appearance.

Be sure you ask for "Rigby." Write the name down in your hat, so that you won't forget it. Every dealer handles "RIGBY."

FESTIVAL OF JAGGARNATH.

The Ceremonies Attendant on the "Reincarnation" of the Hindu God.

Knowing that this is the year of reincarnation for Jaggarnath, Bolbodra, and Subodra, I wended my way to Puri for the festival. Even in Calcutta the pilgrims were so numerous as to fill up the Chitpore and Strand roads at night, but "the India General" and Macneill's ships took them to Cuttack, and there the 53-mile walk commenced. All along the (good) pucca road might be seen magnificent up-country men from Delhi, Bareilly, and elsewhere, and as handsome down-country Telugu women, but the vast mass of the people were plain-looking and poor Bengalis and Uryas. There were few children. One could not help noticing that the majority of the pilgrims were women. The rains had set in and had swollen the white river just outside Cuttack, but under the wall of the commissioner's compound we found country boats which were poled across by means of five bamboos, and so stemmed the fierce current. On the few logs forming the deck were huddled 20 passengers, my country-bred horse, a little tab belonging to the Puri collector's Khidmetgar returning from a month's leave, three bullock carts, and several beds. We got over the quarter-mile rush in about 20 minutes, and hurried on as if to reach Puri that night. Every mile we passed companies of pilgrim women escorted by one man, all resting after the journey in the early morning. Sirdaipur, with a bungalow belonging to the public works department, proved a good resting place, and also Pipli, where Mr. Nathan, the settlement officer, had offered me hospitality. After two days' hard going we arrived at Puri safe and sound, but were slightly afraid of the effects of a drenching which we all got a few miles beyond Pipli. The rain came down in torrents. During that hour, under a sacred pipal tree, we all felt that the whole of the monsoon for four months had concentrated itself during that hour. Till that time I had firm belief in a thin mackintosh; but the rain came through, and I thought that the men who had nothing on but a loin-cloth were better off, because they could dry themselves. I could not get dry because of perspiration through walking hard after the rain had stopped.

Puri is not like Mecca. There is no possibility of a pilgrim taking saleable articles to Puri and bringing as saleable ones to his home. The pilgrim to Jaggarnath goes his thousand or fifty miles, as the case may be, simply because he wants to be eternally saved. If he catches sight of Jaggarnath he is saved for evermore, and he feels that even his life is henceforth worth living if he can be accepted as a hauler of Jaggarnath's car. About eight miles away a pilgrim caught sight of the handsome dome, say 200 feet high, and passing on the khabar (news) to others, in a minute or two every one could be seen pressing forward with the bright light of religious enthusiasm in his eye, just as the English clerical pilgrim used to ride on up hill after hill, straining his eye at the top of each successive slope to catch sight of the gates of Zion; and when the dragoman finally said, "There is Jerusalem," the churchman could not be restrained from cantering faster and faster up to the Jaffa gate. I say used to ride on. Now he gets into a railway carriage at Jaffa and wakes up three hours afterwards at the word "Jerusalem." The ordinary Hindu walks his solid 53 miles, and perhaps hundreds more.

Some missionary counted us as we streamed over the bridge into Puri, and said that by 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, the 15th of July, the day of reincarnation, 132,000 pilgrims had passed into the town. We arrived on Friday night, and I went round the lodging houses with Dr. Banks, the civil surgeon. I freely confess that I did not want to go, and never having been in a Hindu lodging house (dharmsala) before, I imagined all sorts of filth. There used to be such even in Puri, but now that Dr. Banks is chairman of the municipality and fines every one, high and low, for disobeying orders, the lodging houses and private houses are as clean as European bungalows. We went into one with a beautiful covered courtyard, and there certainly were 400 pilgrims in the courtyard and in the cloisters, instead of 110, the number written on the license, but the place had no odor or heat. Others were the same with 20, 70, 60 sleeping. I found every government official, from the collector and the policeman downwards, on the qui vive, and slaving night and day to get the festival over quietly and without row or accident. Mr. Herbert Paul and Mr. Naoroji may say what they like about the future blessings to be conferred upon India by Bengali babus as government servants in authority, and, what is more, the people obeyed them. They will not obey a Bengali babu, even if he is a covenanted civilian.

Mr. E. H. Walsh, collector, had agreed with Mr. H. M. Parish, the D. S. of police, and with Mr. S. Das, agent of the devout Rani of Puri, that after Jagarnath, Bolbodra, and Subodra had been stuffed with shavings and cloth and so reincarnated, they were to be shown to the people on the 15th at noon; but none of these people could enter the temple, as they are members of the church of England. Mr. Walsh's father and father-in-law are clergy. Mr. Parish's father and father-in-law are also clergy, and, moreover, retired Indian chaplains. As all the above officials could not go to the mountain, they made the mountain come to them. They caused the Hindu manager to come out, and he, of course, salaamed to the ground and said "achchha" (good!) when told to start the affair, but once inside the temple again he did nothing. At 10 p. m. he ordered the great doors to be flung open and the sacred umbrella of silk (with 12 white silken tassels hanging from the centre below round the handle) came down the steps inside the temple and halted just inside the door. Then the tomtoms and the gongs and the trumpet made music, and the lac of pilgrims shouted as Bolbodra came out into the square and was escorted to his car by devotees, who flung him pice, annas and even rupees. Will any one who knows the common garden coolí, or even the babu, assert that it is not devout enthusiasm which causes him to fling down a rupee and get a pice worth of mahan prasad in return? Until Jaggarnath goes out to the garden-house for this needle of 10 days any pilgrim may ask for mahan prasad (rice and milk boiled in the temple) and get it for nothing. The three cars for the three gods had bee stationed in the street (Bara Dhan) the day before. They consisted of three wooden tiers, the topmost surmounted by a scarlet and black cloth canopy, and the whole mounted on 12 wheels. They looked very picturesque by day and quite massive by torchlight. Mr. Beale, the district engineer, had certified that only 16 could with safety be allowed on the car, and only 20 did travel thereon when it was hauled on Sunday; but this certificate was misunderstood by the authorities, and they laughed at him when 300 were counted on Jaggarnath's car at the torchlight demonstration. I could not understand the certificate, but he was quite right; even 20 were too many at the hauling. At 11 o'clock another blare, and Subodra came out to her car. As women are depreciated by Hindus, she was rushed out to her car and up the inclined plane to her seat without ado. Then the pilgrims balthoed (squatted) for over an hour, while the sahibs got weary and then frantic at the delay. The mountain again came out and told the sahibs that Jaggarnath had eaten a very heavy dinner and must not be hurried, and, being very stout and heavy, he must be allowed to walk slowly, but in 15 minutes he would be at the gates.

After half an hour's parading of the space kept clear by the police with rattans for the sahibs, the final blare was heard, and as soon as Jaggarnath's silk umbrella and solah topi (pith sun hat) of cardinal and gold appeared, the vast concourse cried "Hari Jaggarnath!" It was a tide of wild enthusiasm, and thousands broke the cordon of police, but the pilgrims were cheerful and not mischievous. It took a long time to carry the portly god to the space in front of his car and a still longer time to haul him up the plane, the real fact being that all this time offerings were pouring in to the priests. At a quarter to 1 a. m. the excitement was over and the throng dispersed.

Next morning (Sunday) the collector and policeman gave the order to haul Bolbodra along the street, and the three great ropes six inches thick were lined by willing men and women. I counted 300 at one rope, and then hundreds fanned the god 20 and 30 yards away, hoping that this work of supererogation would be put to their credit in the eternal bank.

On Monday, the 17th of July, both Subodra and Jaggarnath were pulled half a mile along the Bara Dhan. Every one in the street wore a contented smile, because he knew that he had worked out his own salvation. To an Englishman the whole thing might seem ridiculous; but the poor Hindu had accomplished the dream of a lifetime; he had gazed on the face of Jaggarnath; he had pulled his car; he had paid four pice (1d.) for a linoleum painting of the Trinity, and this would interest his children for years to come. It would be an heirloom. I, who would gladly have given a sovereign for a better souvenir, had to be content with this to send to my children in England. At the little English church, on the Sunday afternoon, the Rev. J. Middleton Macdonald, chaplain of Cuttack, addressed the congregation of government officials and missionaries from the text in Psalm ii., "Ask of Me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance." At the close of the sermon the preacher made an appropriate allusion to the festival.

On Tuesday, the 18th, Jaggarnath, and Bolbodra, and Subodra were dragged a considerable distance; but, tell it not in Gath, most of the pilgrims had gone on foot, and some in bullock carts, and a few in the steamship Malda.

A cynic says that the temple priests will have to hire men to drag Jaggarnath over the sand for the final quarter mile of his jaunt, and it is not denied that this compulsory volunteering of priest and hiring of the laity did occur a year or two ago. When a pilgrim has taken a fortnight to come, and has paid his all to the priests, he feels that he ought to get away after performing every necessary devotion. The sudden outpour of the crowd may have been helped by the news that the collector's bearer had died of cholera. They could not be expected to reason as we do that four deaths out of twelve cases is a wonderfully small percentage at such a festival, with 200,000 (two lacs) present on Sunday. The death of one well-known man has more influence over them than any such abstract argument. The majority are off and the Europeans follow. The festival was a thing to see once and to remember for life. Such a great one will not occur again for thirty years or more.—Correspondence of the London Times.

AN AUTHORITY ON AFRICA.

Dr. Carl Peters, the German Explorer, Pays a Visit to Montreal.

The only fierce thing about Dr. Carl Peters, the famous African traveller and German government commissioner, is his moustache. That, indeed, is intimidating in the last degree. It is very long, and it is pointed at the ends, and it would become the regulation swashbuckler, who stands six feet in his stockings.

But Dr. Carl Peters is dapper. He has slept out for eighteen months at a stretch in an African forest, but he is dressed in the height of fashion. He has burned village after village, at the command of his government, but his voice is like the murmur of a ring dove. He has reduced the contumacious native to a silence which shall never be broken, but there is a softness in his blue eye which would well become the languishing air of a boudoir. Dr. Peters has roughed it with content, but when he gets back into civilization he wants all the solace it can afford him. An exquisite perfume is wafted from the great African traveller. His little feet are encased in superfine patent leather shoes. The ladies would, in one breath, pronounce Dr. Carl Peters charming. It is hard to think that that low musical voice could give the word of command to men with rifles in their hands; it seems impossible that that mild blue eye could flash with fire, and gaze unmoved upon a field of death.

There is an enchantment in the incongruous; there is admiration for the man who is as much at home in the drawing room as the jungle.

Dr. Peters has had nine years' experience in East Africa. There was a day when the European governments met, and said, "Come, let us in the interests of humanity, divide Africa between us." The German government sent Dr. Peters out as Imperial High Commissioner to represent the interests of Germany. Observe, there is "influence" and "interest." The "sphere of influence" in Africa is rather loose and a little distant. The "sphere of interest" on the other hand, is close, immediate and earnest. "It is a stronger word," said Dr. Peters, "and means more to the governments."

There was Consul Smith—note, that it is generally Smith who makes empires—representing Great Britain, and Dr. Peters representing Germany. Their duty was to arrange for mutual sphere of interest and influence. Germany's sphere of influence, it seemed, embraced a territory "about three times as large as the German empire in Europe." You would have thought Dr. Peters was describing the acquisition of a garden plot, in which one might grow enough potatoes to keep him alive during the winter. There was what is called delimitation of frontier, there were many little talks, and a great deal of travelling. Smith said to Peters, "This is mine." Peters said to Smith, "This is my sphere of future influence." They shook hands. It was all excellent. The Italians were on the north, the Portuguese on the south, the English along the coast, and the Germans in the centre.

"I suppose you did not take the trouble to consult the chiefs or the natives generally about the partition?"

There was a slight surprised elevation of Dr. Peters' eyebrow. "Oh, dear no. Why should we do that? The natives are all the better for our taking their territory. If they are obedient, they never feel it. We continue to them their local jurisdiction. We do not interfere with their custom of polygamy, for that would be impossible, but we put a stop to cruelty. We will not allow girls to be hunted as slaves. We will not allow the chiefs to steal the people's cattle, nor abduct the men to make them work for nothing. The whites come in, and make trade. The natives get employment, and pay, if they are only faithful to their contract, which they very rarely are."

"But suppose the people object to this forcible occupation of their country?"

"Then we have to teach them to submit."

"How, pray?"

"Why, of course," said Dr. Peters, languidly, "there is only one way. They must be taught by force."

"Had you any actual fighting to do?"

"Oh, quite a lot of it. Chiefs attacked our men with strong force; killed a few of them; cut out their tongues; slit their noses and lips. I burned 50 of their villages. I attacked the natives; we killed about six hundred of them. Even that was not a sufficient lesson. After killing, they mutilated some more of my men. We went out after them, and killed some more."

An infinite serenity was in the blue eye of Dr. Peters as he looked through his glasses.

"All this must be done. We have no object in reducing the native races. On the contrary, the more we colonize the vast country, the more natives we will want to do the work. The white men will never be able to do the work as adequately as the natives. But they must be taught a lesson. They must submit in their own interest. Our force was generally in the minority, but we were better armed; we had superior discipline, and these always tell."

"Does slavery still flourish on the east coast?"

"There is very little export business done, but it is carried on in the interior. It is quite a mistake to say we encourage it. We could have no interest in having our country disturbed by bands hunting for slaves through the country. No; that is one of the things, among others, we try to suppress."

Dr. Peters does not think there is anything to prevent Europeans living happily in East Africa any more than there is in South Africa. If we travel through forests all the time, and sleep out in tents, of course there will be disease. I could not do this in this country and escape disease. But we are building houses now. We have the natives making brick, under white direction, and capital brick they can make. We have also stone houses, for the Arabs, who are numerous, fashion stone splendidly. There are, altogether, about five hundred Germans in the territory. There are not many pleasures in the life, perhaps, but the country is fertile; not the desert which it has been represented to be, and there is no reason why the colony should not flourish."

About the Matabeles and Mr. Rhodes' company, Dr. Peters says there will be severe fighting but Matabele is not Cetewayo, and the struggle will not be so severe. "But that will probably happen which happened in my own case, which nearly always happens—the Imperial government will have to come to the aid of the company. That was not the intention, of course. But events precipitate themselves suddenly; there is no remedy. The government cannot allow its subjects to be ruined, and the country which has been opened up to fall into other hands; and so there are troops sent out, and the natives are beaten."

Dr. Peters thinks that a mission of the European nations in Africa is a humanitarian one. The Bantas and the Zulus are intelligent and civilizable; on the other hand, the Nigritians, and some other tribal people in the interior are practically beyond the reach of moral aids. With the white man as master, directing the best races how to work for him and for themselves, there ought to be a splendid future before the country. The first thing the white man does is to introduce order and justice. These two things are scarcely known. When these are established, the people begin to prosper. They come at last to be willing to work, and what looked like cruelty at first, turns out to be a blessing. The chief has his authority, but after courts can be established, chief and people, and white settlers have to come before them and the effect is most salutary.

Dr. Peters has met Stanley several times in England, and has been upon his track more than once in Africa. The hunter, Selous, he knows by reputation. "I do not approve of the way in which he goes about killing game. You have killed your buffalo here. Are you not sorry? Have you not lost a source of wealth? Kill the cat tribe, by all means—the lion and the tiger—but preserve the elephant, the deer and the buffalo. I would appoint an international commission, and send it out to make rules for the preservation of the big game of Africa. It will be a cruel shame if the extermination is allowed to be proceeded with. Everybody shoots in Africa. I have shot a little myself. There is plenty for the rifle without the elephant. As the country comes to be more settled, the value of the big game will be more recognized.

Dr. Peters thinks he will return to Africa before Christmas. He is now on a four months' holiday, granted him by the German government.—Montreal Witness.

The Delineator.

The December issue of the Delineator is called the "Christmas number" and is rich in material pertaining to the holiday season. The styles for the month are exceptionally handsome and appropriate, and the younger members of the family receive special attention in an illustrated article entitled "Party Dresses for Misses and Girls." There is also an appropriate article on "Fashions in Fur Garments." A paper that is invaluable to all ladies is called "Some Suggestions for Home-Made Christmas Gifts,' and the housewife is especially considered in "Dainty Desserts for the Holiday Season." "Christmas Legend and Folk-Lore" is most interestingly treated, and as an antidote there is a description of a very modern Miss Kringle party. The children will be delighted with the entertainment provided for them, and the parents will appreciate the ideas contained in "The Children's Christmas." In addition to this special matter there are articles on many popular subjects. Lawn Tennis, in the "Sports and Pastimes" series is brought to a close this month; "Household Renovation" tells about floor coverings, furniture and moths; "Child-Life" deals with recreation for boys and girls; "Physical Culture" continues instruction in expression, and "Around the Tea Table makes us acquainted with the fashionable fancies of the season. Novelties are illustrated in the papers on knitting, crocheting, tatting, etc., with full instructions for making. This number is an excellent one with which to begin a subscription, which costs one dollar a year; single copies, 15 cents. Address orders to the Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto (Ltd.), 33 Richmond street west, Toronto, Ont.

Northern Pacific Fast Time.

Commencing Sunday, October 1st, the Northern Pacific Railway will resume its double train service from Portland to St. Paul and Chicago. Both trains will be equipped with Pullman's latest drawing room sleepers, Pullman upholstered tourist, magnificent dining cars, and elegant high-back coaches, affording a quick and most enjoyable trip across the continent. Rates, time tables and general information will be cheerfully furnished upon application to E. E. Blackwood, agent.

S. P. Smith, of Towanda, Pa., whose constitution was completely broken down, is cured by **Ayer's** Sarsaparilla. He writes:

"For eight years, I was, most of the time, a great sufferer from **constipation, kidney trouble, and indigestion,** so that my constitution seemed to be completely broken down. I was induced to try **Ayer's** Sarsaparilla, and took nearly seven bottles, with such **excellent results** that my stomach, bowels, and kidneys are in perfect condition, and, in all their functions, as **regular as clock-work.** At the time I began taking **Ayer's** Sarsaparilla, my weight was only 129 pounds; I now can drag of 159 pounds, and was never in so good health. If you could see me before and after using, you would want me for a **traveling advertisement.** I believe this preparation of Sarsaparilla to be the best in the market to-day."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

Incident in a Child's Hospital.

It was always expected that new patients would cry at least half a day. Umberto was a rogue who seemed to take delight in prolonging this period of lamentation. He was an Italian boy of three, with a large head, big brown half-wondering and half-roguish eyes, and the crookedest legs, which made him waddle like a duck. Once it was noticed that even on the second and third days after admission some children in his ward, would be crying for home as in the very beginning—a thing explained only when the tricks of the young rascal were discovered. He would watch until all was quiet and the nurse had stepped out of the ward for a minute on some duty, and then would call to the new-comer, "Say, say, doan you wan' to see you' mudda?" Whereupon the flood-gates would open once more.—Harper's Young People.

When a doctor considers it necessary to prescribe sarsaparilla, he simply orders a bottle of Ayer's, knowing full well that he will obtain thereby a surer and purer preparation than any other which the drug store can furnish. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the Superior Medicine.

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by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed; free. Over 2,000 references.

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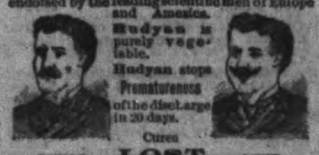

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1032 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890, notice is hereby given that Amos J. Hughitt, carrying on business at Genoa and the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name, style and firm of Hughitt and McIntyre, has, by deed dated the 6th day of October, 1893, assigned all his real and personal property to Thomas Earle, of the City of Victoria, merchant, and Matthew Trotter Johnston, of the same place, merchant, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. The said deed was executed by the assignor and assignees on this 6th day of October, 1893.

Dated 6th October, 1893.

THOMAS EARLE.
M. T. JOHNSTON
Oct6-tf Assignees.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

BR. SHIP FORMOSA.
Capt. Kain, from Liverpool.

Neither the Captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above named vessel without their written order.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.,
o3 Agents.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

British Barque
FORMOSA
From Liverpool.
WM. KAIN, Master.

This vessel will commence discharging cargo at Rithet's inner wharf, Wednesday, Oct. 4th. Consignees are requested to present bills of lading at the office of the undersigned, pay freight, and receive delivery orders for their goods.

All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 p.m. each day, and while on the wharf, will be at the risk of the consignees thereof, respectively, and may be stored at their expense.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.,
Consignees of Vessel
Victoria, Oct. 3rd, 1893. o3

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No. 5. AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS. By Jules Verne.
No. 6. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 7. LADY GRACE. By Mrs. Henry Wood.
No. 8. AVERIL. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
No. 9. THE BLACK DWARF. By Sir Walter Scott.
No. 10. A NOBLE LIFE. By Miss Mulock.
No. 11. THE BELLE OF LYNN; or, THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 12. THE BLACK TULIP. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 13. THE DUCHESS. By "The Duchess."
No. 14. NURSE REVEL'S MISTAKE. By Florence Warden.
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No. 22. THE SEA KING. By Captain Marryatt.
No. 23. THE SIEGE OF GRANADA. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.
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No. 25. JENNY BARLOWE. By W. Clarke Russell.
No. 26. BEATON'S BARGAIN. By Mrs. Alexander.
No. 27. THE SQUIRE'S DARLING. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 28. THE RUSSIAN GIPSY. By Alexander Dumas.
No. 29. THE WANDERING HEIR. By Charles Reade.
No. 30. FLOWER AND WEED. By Miss M. E. Braddon.
No. 31. NO THOROUGHFARE. By Chas. Dickens and Wilkie Collins.
No. 32. THE GREAT HOGGARTY DIAMOND. By W. M. Thackeray.

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THE TIMES,
Victoria, B. C.

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ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

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MADAM LAIRD, Teacher of Vocal Music in all its branches. For terms apply at studio, 161 Vancouver St., corner of Pandora.

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SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m. on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month at Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary. ja14

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy2 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 126, G.R.C. Regular conventions held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON, E.Z. jy19 ocl16 R.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight are cordially invited to attend. E. PEMBERTON, oct9 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
R. C. SMITH, Secretary.

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Under the distinguished patronage of His Honor LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DEWDNEY.
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—ON—
Thursday Ev'g, Oct. 26
For the Benefit of the Funds of
THE VICTORIA LACROSSE CLUB

The Souvenirs of the championship of B. C. and Eastern tour, contributed by the citizens, will be presented to the Members of the team during the evening.

General Admission, 50c.

Seats reserved at R. Jamieson's Bookstore 25c. extra. Gallery 25c.

The Hospital Ball
The third annual ball in aid of the funds of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital will be held at the
ASSEMBLY ROOMS, FORT STREET,
ON
Wednesday, November 1, 1893

PATRONS:
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.
Admiral Stevenson, C.B.,
Hon. Theodore Davie, Premier of British Columbia.
His Worship Mayor Beaven.

Tickets—Five dollars (not transferable) may be obtained from the Ladies' Committee and the Directors of the Hospital or from Messrs. Hibben & Co., and Messrs. Challoner & Mitchell.
H. M. YATES,
Secretary.
Oct.15.

GRAND
LECTURE AND CONCERT

A Lecture under the auspices of the Y.P. S.C.E., of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church will be given by
MISS ACNES DEANS CAMERON
In the Institute Hall on Tuesday, 24th October. The subject of the Lecture will be
"A Visit to the World's Fair."
Illustrated by lime light. As the views chosen are different from any aitherto exhibited in Victoria the Lecture will be interesting. A musical programme will likewise be given, the songs being rendered during the evening by leading vocalists, including—
Madame Laird, Mr. W. I. Buck and Mr Clement Rowlands.
Senator McInnes will occupy the chair.
Tickets may be had of Messrs. T. N. Hibben, Lombard & Co., Walt & Co., music store, R. Jamieson, Kerr & Begg, Government street, and C. H. Bowes, Johnson street. o14-td

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FURNITURE of two comfortable housekeeping rooms for sale. Apply at 92 View street. o23-2t

PARTNER WANTED—Lady or gentleman. Business guaranteed; small capital required. Address M. B., Times office. o23-3

WANTED—Young general servant. Apply morning or evening to 51 South Turner St. Oct23-2t

WANTED—Girl about 15 to assist in housework. Apply to Mrs. Lehman, 46 Second street. o23-2t

WANTED—A sticker hand. None but first class man see apply. The Capital Planing Mills, Lehman, Gonnason & Co. o22-3t

WANTED—Young man as cashier, who could invest $500 in a first class cash business, $125 a month guaranteed. Address T. F. Times office. oc21-3t.

WANTED—A first-class tailoress. B. C. Steam Dye Works. Apply 142 Johnson street, between 8 and 9 a.m. o18-tf

WANTED—Ranchman with horses and ploughs, to whom a 400-acre cleared farm with buildings will be let on shares; security required and given. G. B., Times Office. Oct. 17-1w

FOR SALE—Two lots in Victoria West. Enquire at Half Way House. o14-1m

PIANO TUNING—Room 28, N.E. corner of Five Sisters Block, Fort street. o10-tf

FOR SALE—5000 acres fertile land at Matsqui Prairie, in blocks of 40 acres each, at $35 to $40 per acre. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas St.

FOR SALE—Two storey house, 5 rooms, on Francis Avenue, convenient to Saanich Road car line. Price reduced to $800, payable $100 cash and balance to suit purchaser. Also improved Farm near McPherson's Station, on any terms, at $1200. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas St.

TO LET—From 21st October instant, the "Albion House," 61 Government Street. For terms and particulars apply to 52 Langley Street, Victoria. Oct2-tf

LOST—A bunch of keys. Finder will please return to Times office. s27-tf

TO LET—Two good bedrooms for gentlemen, and housekeeping accomodation for a married couple at Miss McCandlish's 63 Superior street. s27-tf

TO LET, Chatham street, House with 8 rooms, bath with hot and cold water, closet inside house. House warmed by hot air. Rent, $17.50. Apply R. R. Bayne, 50 1-2 Govt. St. s21-tf

TO RENT—The American hotel and bar, 16 rooms and a fine large concert hall. The bar and fixtures all complete. Apply T. J. Burnes, Burnes House. s11-tf

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BUTCHER AND PACKER,
72 Yates street. Oc.17

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'GRANBY'
Rubber Boots & Shoes.

Sale of Ladies' Jackets and Cloaks.
Positively no offer within 50 per cent. of cost will be refused. Russell & McDonald, 134 Douglas street.

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The Daily Times.

EDITOR ELLIS' CASE.

The action of the New Brunswick supreme court in the case of Editor Ellis is severely condemned by the eastern press generally, the exceptions being a few papers that are so extremely partizan as to have lost all sense of justice. The Montreal Star thinks that "the spectacle of a man, who is generally known to be a plucky and conscientious journalist, haled off to prison, in spite of a crown of gray hairs, is not likely to put down 'contempt of court.'" This will no doubt be the general verdict. The St. John Globe, of which Mr. Ellis is the editor, says that "Mr. Ellis' persecutors, under cover of prosecuting him for contempt, have been seeking revenge for themselves," and that "it seems entirely wrong that courts can be made to avenge private wrongs of men guilty of such great crimes against public liberty as were the men who stole Queen's county in 1887." The Toronto Globe observes: "The freedom of the press would become little better than a name if the methods of New Brunswick were to come into vogue over the rest of Canada. A discussion of the utmost public interest and importance might be choked off upon the pretext that it was prejudicing the fair trial of some trumpery action, perhaps entered for no other purpose than to prevent discussion. It is time to consider whether the process under contempt of court should not at least be very materially modified." The St. John Telegraph's conclusion is as follows: "We do not believe that the attempt to degrade Mr. Ellis by sending him to jail will have the effect intended. Judges are but men, and, although when appointed to the bench every judge is supposed to become immaculate, no matter what his previous character, it is well known that judges are sometimes manufactured out of strange material. It may be some consolation to Mr. Ellis to know that the very jail in which he is confined once held two men who afterwards became members of the supreme court of New Brunswick. One of these men was imprisoned for assault, while the other was charged with murder, the killing of another man in a duel." The Montreal Herald takes a similar view of the attempt to "degrade" Mr. Ellis. It says: "No doubt there will be a proposition to appeal to the minister of justice for a cancellation of the sentence, but we trust nothing of the sort will be done. Let an amazed and indignant public have for the whole 30 days the object lesson of a grey-headed man who has held offices of the greatest trust, and is universally respected, suffering punishment because he objected to the machinery of the law being utilised in the theft of a seat in parliament from the man who was properly chosen in favor of the minority candidate. There is no disgrace to Mr. Ellis in his imprisonment. He but did his duty, and can justly glory in the consequences. It is the crimine of the judges that is soiled." To our view it looks very much as though the New Brunswick judges had deliberately decided to make a martyr of Mr. Ellis, so that he might be honored instead of disgraced. At all events that is the result they have reached, and while we are sorry to see Mr. Ellis suffering imprisonment and loss, he is to be congratulated in that the most effective means have been taken by his persecutors to gain public sympathy for him and strike a blow at the "contempt of court" abuse.

The editors of the Hamilton Spectator and the Bobcaygeon Independent have severally and jointly resolved that an increase of population is not a thing to be greatly desired by a country or city. This is a very comforting conclusion while our population is not increasing, but it will be rather depressing when those good times come that N. P. apologists have been vainly foretelling for the last 15 years. We advise that when that time comes the two aforesaid editors be deported in order that some room may be afforded for an increase of the better kind of population.

TROUBLED ORGANS.

Sir Richard Cartwright has been kind enough to relieve the minds of the Tory organs by announcing that he will shortly address several meetings among his Oxford constituents. It was very obliging on his part thus to discover himself at a time when his warm friends of the Tory press were looking for him so anxiously, and they appear to appreciate his efforts to afford them relief, for they are now giving him about twice as much of their delicate attentions as they did before. Our friend the Colonist ventures the remark that Sir Richard "is not the kind of man who can be quietly relegated to obscurity by the weak men who find him in their way." As the only "weak men" who have tried to so relegate Sir Richard are Tory politicians and editors, we beg to say hear! hear! to this declamation. The Colonist is right; the Tory weaklings will find it a hard task to relegate the doughty knight to obscurity, however great their desire. But the Colonist offers another observation which is not quite so well founded. It says: "Leading Liberals, no doubt, await with considerable trepidation the delivery of those six speeches in South Oxford." It would be a rare kindness on the part of our neighbor to elucidate this remark a little and let the public know how it discovered any signs of "trepidation" among leading Liberals. We venture to say that the signs have not been visible to any one else, and that the "leading Liberals" are themselves unaware of the existence of said trepidation. On the contrary, the trepidation seems to be all on the other side, judging from the violent efforts of the Tory organs to appear pleased over Sir Richard's reappearance on the stage.

Our amusing neighbor reproduces from the Vernon News what it calls "an honorable retraction" in reference to the sale of the "commonage" lands near Vernon. This is the retraction:

"As a general rule prophets do not like to have their prophecies (whether good or ill) remain unfulfilled, but while we are afraid that the government's action was in the interests of the land-grabbers instead of the general public, and criticized their actions to that effect, we are pleased now to note that such has not turned out as it was feared. The heaviest purchaser in these sales has been Commander Carew, whose entire acreage totes up 444 acres, and of this the largest amount in any one block is 247 acres. Of this he purchased nearly all at the government's upset price, so that no person was kept out of it owing to not having a long enough purse to follow the commander, for the most put up at any one time was a 40-acre plot."

On examining the list given by the News we find that there were 1,235 acres in all sold, so that the 444 acres secured by Commander Carew make up a little more than a third of the total. This may not be "land-grabbing" in the News' interpretation of the term, but it looks uncommonly like locking up the land in a few hands.

TENANT FARMERS.

Mr. Davis Talks to the Montreal Star About British Columbia.

On the Dominion Line steamship "Vancouver," which sailed for Liverpool this morning, says the Montreal Star of the 14th, are two of the English tenant farmers who had been appointed by the Dominion government to go through Canada and report upon the capabilities of the country. Their names are John Roberts, of Plas Heaton Farm, North Wales, and A. J. Davis, of Worcester, England. Through the best lands in Canada these gentlemen have travelled, and upon their reports great results are expected to accrue, in the way of increased immigration.

"It was a splendid trip," remarked Mr. Roberts, as he chatted with a Star reporter. "We were delighted with what we saw. There were six in our party, although myself and Mr. Davis separated from them at Banff. You have a fine country here, and you want to make the most of it."

"But what struck you particularly during your trip, Mr. Roberts?"

"Well, I was very much interested in the Edmonton district. I consider that is the district best adapted for immigrants, especially those with a small capital. In my opinion nothing can stop the Northwest from being a great wheat-growing country. There is no doubt that it has some of the best soil in the world. In the Edmonton district there were some of the best crops of barley and oats I have seen anywhere, and the color of the barley was particularly noticeable. The best wheat crops I saw around the Edmonton district."

"And your opinion about British Columbia?"

"Well, probably Mr. Davis can give you more information in regard to that province than I can."

Mr. Davis, it appeared, is a hop-grower and this is a feature of British Columbia that at once struck him.

"British Columbia will be a great hop country in time," remarked Mr. Davis. "In the Chilliwack district they are just commencing hop growing, and they grow a splendid sample. The land seems exceedingly suitable for hop growing, and they grow a great weight per acre."

"But as a farming country what do you think of British Columbia?"

"It is a country admirably suited for dairying and hop growing, more so than wheat raising. I visited a typical dairy farm there, that of Mr. Wells, and it was as good as anything I have seen in the old country. Still dairying is very little developed there as yet."

"I was quite surprised at the prices they realize for their produce in British Columbia," remarked Mr. Roberts. "Why they can get better prices than in England. I was also struck while in Chicago with the position the Canadian exhibit takes in the World's Fair."

At Russell & McDonald's,
Four button kid gloves, 50c.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

A. Ogden, ex-M.P., has been appointed superintendent of the fish hatchery at Bedford Basin.

A deputation of influential Montreal business men waited on the Quebec government on Saturday to urge the abolition of tax exemptions and the adoption of single tax on land.

The official report of the shooting affray at Port Dalhousie on Sunday, when Collector Clarke shot and killed a burglar, states that Clarke was shot at twice before he returned the fire.

Mr. Luke Stihmson, of Melbourne, Que., died lately at the extreme age of 93 years and 16 days. He was the first white child born in Melbourne, and took the name of that township for his middle name. He never lived outside of Melbourne, and up till recently was in good health.

L. Williams' wooden block, in Yarmouth, N.S., occupied on the ground floor by the stores of Lincoln & Williams, tinsmiths, H. G. Hatfield, pianos, W. H. Bruce, barber and Brackett, fancy goods, and on the second floor by Miss Kinsley's art studio, the third being occupied as an annex for the Lorne hotel, was burned on Monday.

Ernest Kemp, an oyster expert, who came to Canada from Whitstable, England, some months ago, to investigate the causes that have depleted the Canadian oyster beds, has made a report. He suggests a close season from June to September 15 of each year, a total prohibition of oyster gathering on Sundays, a limitation as to the size of the oyster to be caught, and the stopping of oyster fishing through the ice.

Edward Farrar, at one time editor of the Toronto Mail, and later editor of the Globe, but since employed by the New York Sun to write annexation letters, is in Montreal to ascertain for himself the feeling of Canadians as to the export duty on spruce and pine, and the terms upon which the Washington government can negotiate a reciprocity treaty. He said in an interview that the outlook for annexation within the near future was without hope.

A sensational address was delivered at the Crescent street Presbyterian church, Montreal, by the Rev. Mr. Amaron, an American missionary, who has been engaged in French evangelization work in the United States. He said that Quebec was living under a mediaeval system and was at war with the genius of British institutions. There was an alarming exodus of French-Canadians to the United States, and they were forced to expatriate themselves by reason of a false and inadequate system of education.

Lost Their Kodak.

Quesnelle, Oct. 14.—Two distinguished travellers arrived at Quesnelle by canoe on the 8th inst. from Stuart's lake. They were accompanied by a physician, a cook, and an ex-officer of the Hudson Bay Company, who joined them at Edmonton. The Hudson Bay Company have provided them with money, servants, guides, horses, and everything on their journey. They are travelling incog as Messrs. Somerset and Rollen, being introduced to the officers of the Hudson Bay Company by the Earl of Lichfield, who is deputy-governor for the company in England. The party left Edmonton in June last, and have had rainy weather most of the time, which delayed them greatly and made the trails almost impassable. The big game, they say, is very scarce. They lived for eight or ten days on a horse before reaching Fort McLeod and found that horse flesh straight was not very much to travel on. They were very weak when they got to Fort McLeod.

They purpose writing a book of their travels, but, unfortunately, the Indians have stolen their kodak with 100 views in it. This will be a great loss if not recovered, but Father Morice, of Stuart's Lake, has promised to try and get it, and they have offered a large reward if returned unopened.

A Promising Gold Field.

There seems to be considerable activity in the Cariboo, B. C., gold fields. Many of the old claims are being worked with improved machinery, and though nothing phenomenal is reported in the way of profits, the indications are that there will be a very good season's work done. It is by no means a poor man's field, because profitable mining can be done only by the use of expensive machinery. The mines are so remote from railway construction that freights are enormous. When railway construction has been secured as far north as the Nechaco river the output of gold from the country lying between the upper Fraser and the lower Yukon will doubtless be very large. There is an immense area there, perhaps more than 100,000 square miles, over nearly all of which gold can be found in greater or less abundance and frequency. There are rich placers and very promising quartz mines. At present they are almost inaccessible. When we get north of the fifty-fifth parallel the summers are short and the expense of living when one is several hundred miles from the base of supplies is so great that even rich gold mines present no attraction. Given a railway which would reach the Nechaco, or better still the Peace river, and the mountains and valleys of Northern British Columbia and Southwestern Alaska would soon swarm with prospectors. Without a railway nothing can be done. It is altogether likely that the means will soon be provided whereby this country can be opened to miners. Its agricultural capabilities are said to be very considerable, especially for the production of the hardier grains and roots and for dairying.—Seattle Telegraph.

Best Dressed Woman in Europe.

The dowager Queen of Portugal, Marie Pia, is said to be the best dressed woman in Europe. She is tall and elegant of bearing, with a mixture of reserve, grace of manner and good nature which recalls her father, Victor Emmanuel. Like him, also, she is a passionate votary of shooting and all kinds of sport, and when at her country place on the seaboard at Caldas used to amuse herself by aiming with a rifle from a high window at earthen ware bottles floating in the sea, and placed there for that purpose. It is said, according to the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, that she did not often miss her unstable mark. Philanthropy is with her as much a passion as shooting, music or painting. She is at the head of all Portuguese charitable establishments, and has gained by her unabating goodness the title of "The Angel of Charity." Before her husband died it was no uncommon sight to see her quitting the cathedral after morning service surrounded by a crowd of poor people, who knelt as she passed and kissed the hem of her garment or presented her with some petition. These she invariably took in her own hand, and on her return home caused them to be thoroughly investigated. She is passionately fond of flowers, especially maidenhair ferns and lilies of the valley, of which baskets of them always adorn her private apartments. After the king's health declined it was the queen who attended him and proved herself the best assistant to the doctors. Her son, the present sovereign, is very fond of his mother, and generally consults her on all important state matters.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Dress serges, single or double width.

A LONG JOURNEY.

Over 4000 Miles Through Canadian and Alaskan Wilds.

Warburton Pike reached Nanaimo from Alaska on the steamer Bertha yesterday, after a remarkable trip. Since he left Victoria a year ago last July he has travelled over 4,000 miles in his Peterboro' canoe, which weighs less than 100 pounds. Mr. Pike was after big game, and shot elk, moose, deer and bear to his heart's content. There was not a single mishap during the entire journey. Mr. Pike reached Fort Wrangel the latter end of July, 1892, and proceeded in a canoe up the Skeena river, through the Cassiar country, visiting the mining camps. He followed the Dease river to its junction with the Liard, a tributary of the Mackenzie. There he camped for the first part of the winter, enjoying excellent sport, though the cold was intense. Later in the winter he continued his journey into the interior and proceeded by sleigh to Francis lake, thence making a portage to the Pelly lakes. He crossed them and followed the Pelly river to its source, traversing a country never before explored. Mr. Pike says the country is worthless except for hunting. Coming down the Pelly river again he entered the country explored by Dr. Dawson and thence proceeded to the Lewis river, down which he paddled till he came to the Yukon. He then commenced a continuous journey of about 2,500 miles, lasting two months. From the Yukon river he crossed to the Kus-Ko-Klum river, down which he paddled to the coast, arriving at Newsbagak—near Fort Alexander—in September last. The whole of the country traversed, much of which was previously unexplored, Mr. Pike says, is of no value. The short summer and continuous frosts make cultivation impossible. Extremes of heat and cold were experienced in the interior. Several Yukon miners from Forty Mile creek came down on the Bertha as well. Very little gold was cleaned up this season. The miners did not average fair wages, though three or four made between 4,000 and $5,000 apiece. Mr. Pike went from Nanaimo to his Saturna island farm.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Girls' waterproof circulars.

IN THE NAME OF CONSISTENCY.

When Zola's novels came to town,
No word of welcome was addressed them,
But, rioting with a general frown
The Law without delay suppressed them,
And, not content the books to brand,
When in its wrath it had arisen,
It struck with still more heavy hand,
And sent their publisher to prison.

But when M. Zola was our guest
(The author of the works in question),
That he should also be suppressed,
There was no sign of suggestion,
Nay, when in London he arrived,
Sir Edward Lawson went to meet him;
And almost every one contrived
Effusively to hail and greet him!

The papers praised him day by day,
Addresses were presented gaily,
And no one spoke of Holloway,
Or hinted at the Ancient Bailey.
Nay, London's own Chief Magistrate,
That stern conserver of our morals,
Received him in official state,
And crowned him, so to speak, with laurels.

Here, surely, is a contrast odd—
For, having ostracised his novels,
London of Zola made a god,
And even now before him grovels.
It burned his books, and stopped their sale,
Made it a crime to even quote them,
Consigned their publisher to gaol,
And glorified the man who wrote them!

In face then, of the facts we pen,
Facts very recently existent,
Who can deny that Englishmen
Are sometimes grossly inconsistent?
Which course was right we won't decide,
Their points of difference are not slight ones,
But this at least can't be denied—
Both of the courses can't be right ones.

There's no sound principle behind
Our fits of morals periodic;
Our puritanic rage is blind,
Our Tartuffe-ism's unmethodic,
And all our fussing to extreme—
Brimstone to-day, to-morrow butter—
Our gushing cheers, our prudish screams,
Are only humbug—sheer and utter!
—London Truth.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Baldwin's Beehive wool, two packets for 25c.

Fox and Cromwell.

One day Fox, riding into town from Kingston, caught sight of Cromwell's coach near Hyde park and pushed toward it. The guards would have driven him back, but the Protector recognized him and shouted to them to let him pass.

The two men talked together earnestly till they reached St. James', when they parted, with a promise from Fox to attend next day at Whitehall. "I can give you good news," laughed the Protector to one of his wife's maids as he entered the palace: "Mr. Fox is come to town." When they met next day the stern old warrior was in one of those playful moods into which, as troubles thickened about him, he less and less frequently lapsed.

Seated carelessly upon the edge of a table, he bantered the Quaker unceasingly, and dismissed him with the laughing, but extremely true, reflection that his self-satisfaction was by no means the least part of him.

A year or so later Fox saw him for the last time. He met him riding into Hampton. "Before I came to him," he writes, "as he rode at the head of his Life Guards, I saw and felt a waft of death go forth against him." A few nights later, while a terrific storm was raging over London, the strong spirit passed away. Fox had lost a sincere and powerful friend.—Macmillan's Magazine.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Ladies' all wool Health brand undervests 50c. each.

Alcohol Stoves
Curling Irons & Heaters
In Different Styles
And Prices.
COCHRANE & MUNN,
Prescription Druggists,
Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Victoria Lawn Tennis Club smoking concert at the Clarence next Saturday.

—Letts diaries for 1894. J. Johnson & Co., books and stationery, Government street. tf

—Allan Bishop has been appointed deputy collector of inland revenue at Kaslo.

—The Daughters of England will give a social in Temperance Hall to-morrow evening.

—Collector Milne has telegraphed the total seal catch of the British Columbia fleet as 69,741 skins.

—William Dayell, the man who was found dead in Maynard's cabins yesterday, was not sent to St. Joseph's but to the Jubilee hospital.

—A congregational meeting of St. Savior's church, Victoria West, will be held Thursday evening to make arrangements for a new school house.

—Lieut. Masters, of the Garnet, will be court-martialled on Wednesday; $300 of canteen funds have disappeared and Lieut. Masters is held responsible.

—The new Japanese drapery crepes and leather paper hangings just opened at Weiler Bros.' are very effective and the prices low for such elegant goods.

—No action will be taken by the Attorney-General in the charges against Sergeant Gibbs of Nanaimo police force, that he misappropriated certain fines.

—Sooke district is being thoroughly prospected for gold and it is believed the prospectors will be rewarded. Mr. Radford is said to have made very satisfactory discoveries.

—Fanny Davenport will come to British Columbia during December, playing in Vancouver the 18th and 19th and here on the 21st and 22nd. She will present Fedora and La Tosca.

—At a meeting of the school board yesterday the contract for school desks was awarded to Muirhead & Mann and for chairs to Weiler Bros. and Jacob Sehl. They are all for the new schools.

—A special committee of the board of school trustees appointed to arrange for the laying out and fencing of the North ward school grounds met yesterday. It will be necessary to build a retaining wall, fill in the grounds and erect a fence. Tenders for this work will be called shortly.

—A Seattle girl, Miss Clara V. Clark, No. 109 Republican street, believes in at least one form of woman's rights. She applied on Saturday last to the county auditor for a license to wed Wm. C. Johnston, of Woodinville, Wash. The license was issued, and Mr. Johnston will be compelled to come to the scratch or leave the country.

—The Young People's Literary Association of the Central Presbyterian church met in regular session last evening. A constitution was adopted and other business transacted. The society will give its first entertainment on Monday next, when Rev. Mr. Macleod will deliver a lecture on "Scotch Characteristics." There will also be a piper in costume present.

—An entertainment in aid of the proposed Royal Navy Sailors' Rest will be held in the Blue Ribbon Hall, Esquimalt, on Wednesday, Oct. 25th, at 8 p. m., consisting of songs, instrumental music, sketches by members of the fleet and naval yard and others from Victoria. There will be no charge for admission. A collection will be taken up at the close.

—Late contributors to the Midwinter Fair exhibit at 18, Trounce avenue, are: a 61 1-4 pound pumpkin, from R. T. Williams, 22 View street; a 5 1-2 pound carrot, from W. P. Sayward, 14 Cadboro Bay road; a 3 1-2 pound potato, from T. E. Squires, Victoria West; a 3 1-4 pound potato, from S. C. Johnson, Cedar Hill road, and ten potatoes, weighing 17 pounds, from S. Sidwell, South Saanich; one potato weighing 4 pounds, and 25 potatoes weighing 50 pounds; Ald. Henderson; 6 silver skin onions, George S. Wilson, James Bay.

—A quiet wedding took place on Wednesday evening last at 86 Fort street, in the presence of a select company of invited friends. Henry Pike, a Victoria sealer, and Miss Elizabeth Martin Ross, both of this city, were the contracting parties, with Captain Charles LeBlanc as best man and Miss Jane Ross, sister of the bride, as bridesmaid. Rev. Joseph Hall, of the Centennial Methodist church, tied the knot.

—The general board of missions of the Methodist church have made the following appropriations for British Columbia: Domestic missions, $6235; Indian missions, $20,414; Chinese missions, $4254. There was also $7850 devoted to work in West China, and $26,000 to Japan. The total appropriations exceed the amount of last year's income by $22,000, which, it is expected, shall be met by an advance in the contributions of the friends of missions during the year.

—The funeral of the late Robert Bruce Monatt took place this morning.

—Father Stuhl will preach at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral this evening.

—Robert Ward, J.P., presided at the police court this morning in the absence of Magistrate Macrae.

—The members of the Masonic lodge turned out in large numbers this afternoon to attend the funeral of the late T. J. Hogben.

—Officer Smith this afternoon arrested Frank Gunnell, charged with stealing provisions from the house of William Wolfe, Humboldt street.

—A large brindled dog, with three feet of chain and a collar attached, awaits an owner at the police station, where he called this morning looking for his master.

—In the police court Swell Tims and Jas. Pudderham, drunk, fined $5 apiece. Chin Ah Song, obtaining money under false pretences from Mar Mey, continued till Monday morning.

—The Young People's Association of Central church held their first regular meeting last night. Rev. Mr. Macleod was in the chair. It was decided to hold a series of socials during the winter months.

—Capt. Bissett, of the schooner Annie E. Paint, was accidentally shot in the shoulder this morning while with a hunting party on the Saanich road. He was not seriously wounded. Dr. R. L. Fraser attended to him.

—Saturday last a small craft from Seattle named the Echo put into Victoria harbor. She had a cargo of produce but had no manifest papers. The owner told a plausible story and was allowed to depart Sunday morning for her proper papers.

—A letter received from Nelson states that 40 miles of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway had been completed on the 16th inst., and it was expected the line would be completed by the end of the month. Trains will be running during December.

—The contract for the erection of Mr. Bryden's beautiful house on Head street was yesterday awarded to George McFarland by the architect, J. Gerhard Tiarks. Mr. Tiarks will call for tenders for several other residences to be built in the city and suburbs as soon as the plans are completed.

—Miss A. D. Cameron, whose letters appeared in the Times lately on her trip to the World's Fair, will give a lecture on the same subject this evening under the auspices of the Y. P. S. of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church in Institute Hall. Those who read Miss Cameron's letters will surely be among the audience this evening.

—A requisition to the mayor, asking for the use of the city hall for the purpose of holding a public meeting is said to be in circulation and has the names of several hundred ratepayers attached. The object of the meeting is to discuss the action of the mayor in ignoring the North Ward representatives in the council when appointing standing committees and other matters affecting the ward.

—Thursday evening will be memorable in the annals of lacrosse in this city. The brilliant victories won by Victoria's lacrosse team at home and abroad have called forth from the citizens a generous expression of appreciation. The musical entertainment in connection with the affair will be one of the best ever given in the city. The Victoria theatre is being appropriately decorated for the concert and everything promises well.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Waterproof sheeting, 75c. per yard.

If That Lady
Will call again at the Lansdowne House on Yates street she can see the very shape asked for as Partridge had a new lot of felt hats in by to-day's express.

New Dress Goods
Opened this day at the Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, fancy whipcord, beige natte, serges, cashmeres, mourning goods, plain and shot effects, hopsacks in all the new shades, 33c., 40c., 50c., 65c., to $1.50 per yard. J. Partridge, proprietor.

Attempted Highway Robbery.

John Farnham, a young man employed as cook at the Brunswick hotel, rushed into Dr. Frank Hall's office shortly before midnight last night and stated that two men had attempted to "hold him up," and when he ran away one of them had shot him in the back. Farnham was much frightened, his face was blue and he was shaking like a leaf. Upon examination it was found that there was a wound in his back, which the doctor said might have been caused by a bullet glancing against the clothes. The clothing was not marked in any way. Farnham says he was coming along Blanchard avenue near Chatham street when he was accosted by two young men, who ordered him to throw up his hands. One of the men held a pistol at Farnham's head. Instead of throwing up his hands he struck the man without a pistol and started to run. He had gone a few steps when he heard a report and felt a pain in his back. The men did not follow him, neither did they run away. He says he could recognize them, it being quite light at the time. The police are investigating the case.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

Light List of Cabin Passengers and a Heavy Cargo of Freight.

The royal mail ship Empress of Japan, Capt. Geo. A. Lee, arrived in port at 2:30 to-day, 11 days from Yokohama, after a very pleasant passage. She brought 25 cabin passengers, 263 steerage, and 12 intermediate, and a full cargo of freight. Four cabin passengers and fifty from the steerage left the ship here at Victoria.

The vessel's cabin list was as follows: Chas. A. Conolly, Miss Donalds, W. D. S. Edwards, Capt. Enquist, R. C. Holt, Capt. Ingles, H. C. Jarrett, Miss C. Gardiner Johnson, Mr. Matthews, Joaquin Oliver, W. J. Hancock, Mr. Overbeck, Lucien Pinard, Miss Palmer, E. S. Stevens, Rev. and Mrs. Sowerby and six children, Mr. Taylor, R. N. Venning, Commander and Mrs. Walcot, Dr. A. E. Zogyeff.

Capt. Ingles, R. N., who has been naval instructor for the Japanese government, was a passenger on his way to England. While the ship lay in the straits courtesies were exchanged with a representative of Admiral Stephenson. R. C. Holt, a son of the mayor of Liverpool, left the ship here. He is on a tour of the world. H. C. Jarrett, the well-known theatrical man, returned on the Japan. He parted with his family there. They will continue on around the globe. He goes east from here.

Particulars of two serious wrecks are received.

The Douglas steamer Fokien, on September 12, brought news of the wreck of the British bark Florence Treat at Breaker Point on Friday night last. The vessel was on a voyage from Singapore to Shanghai laden with timber and during the night of the 8th was driven helplessly on the rocks by the high wind and soon became a total wreck. Only three lives were saved of the twenty-three souls on board, and these only by a miracle. The captain's son, a Chinaman, and a Malay were cast ashore by the waves comparatively unhurt, and proceeded on foot to Swatow, forty miles distant. They arrived there at 10 a.m. on Monday and were immediately taken before Mr. Simpson, the commissioner of customs, and their wants were attended to. The captain of the Florence Treat, his wife, four children and 14 of the crew (Chinese and Malays) were drowned. The little boy whose life was saved says he saw the body of his mother on the shore the morning after the disaster. The Florence Treat was a British bark of 724 tons register, built in 1865 at Brewer, U. S. A., and owned by Mr. A. C. Lemanne. She belonged to Sydney, N. S. W. Her length was 152 feet 4 inches; beam, 33 feet 3 inches, and depth, 20 feet 5 inches. She was commanded by Captain A. C. Poulson.—Hong Kong Press.

Messrs. Dodwell, Carlill & Co., the agents for the Shire line of steamers, received a telegram at an early hour from their Kobe branch announcing that the steamship Denbighshire, whilst lying at anchor at that port, had been run into about 1 o'clock this morning by the steamship Yoshinogawa-maru, belonging to the Osaka Shoshen Kaisha. The Denbighshire was struck abaft the bridge upon the starboard side, and her after holds are full of water. The stern is sunk in four fathoms of water, but her bow is still afloat. The Denbighshire was built in 1885 at Newcastle. She is a steamer 317 feet in length, 38 feet beam and 24 feet 5 inches in depth. Her gross tonnage is 2338 tons, and her registered tonnage is 1663 tons. The blame would seem to attach to the Japanese steamer.—Japan Herald, Oct. 11.

WAS SHE WRECKED?

The Alleged Wreck of La Paloma is Doubted in Many Quarters.

The wreckage of the little steamer La Paloma, which is wanted both on the American and Canadian sides, is said to have been discovered on Monday at Gordon Head by Fred W. Ellis and Chas. Barron, who own a small farm there. The wreckage found consisted of some woodwork with the name "La Paloma" on it, a life-preserver having no name thereon, oiling cans, and two old hats. The finding of the articles forthwith led to the belief that the Paloma had been wrecked. She is said to have been seen Sunday night before the high wind and storm sprung up.

The La Paloma belonged to Ole Johnsen of Chico, and the manner in which she got into the hands of her present possessors, chief of whom is a man who gave the name of Capt. Seymour, has caused the story of the wreckage to be received with doubt. Seymour chartered the boat in Portland to carry mail between Everett and island ports in the Sound. When the boat reached Seattle Johnsen had a misgiving and put James Davidson on board to protect his interests. He then felt secure. Instead of going to Everett the boat came to Victoria, and is said to have landed in the harbor and Davidson to have gone ashore and the boat to have left him behind.

Collector Milne says: "The boat never entered the customs, and I doubt very much that she even entered Victoria harbor stealthily. Two officers in a naphtha launch have been on the lookout for her for three days. They report finding neither wreckage nor boat. I do not doubt the wreckage story, but I do doubt that the boat has been wrecked. It is quite possible that such things as were found might have been thrown overboard. Her present possessors knew that they could never enter here without falling into the hands of the law, and their reception on the American side would not please them. The American newspaper reports that she became a British bottom are false. We do not permit a British vessel to fly the union jack without enquiring into her pedigree."

U. S. Consul Myers, says: "Davidson, who is supposed to have represented the owners and got left in Victoria never reported to me."

The whole affair appears shrouded in mystery, and there are those who, while believing that the wreckage was found, very much doubt that the La Paloma has been wrecked.

Another Highway Robbery.

It was reported to the police to-day that a man named Fox had been "held up" last night about 11 o'clock, near the old cemetery, on Quadra street. Fox would say very little about the matter. Two men, he says, ordered him to throw up his hands and he did so. One of them then went through Fox's pockets, but finding nothing they allowed him to go. They did not take any notice of his watch and chain. The men answer the description of the men who had the encounter with Farnham, and they also carried a small revolver similar to the one Farnham saw.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

NEW MILLINERY
.....AT.....
SPENCER'S ARCADE

French Hats and Bonnets,
As well as a few from New York, just to hand by express, and will be shown on Monday. Also a choice lot of
New Birds and Wings.
A Case Ladies' English Tweed Walking Hats and Caps.
Boys' Reefer Coats and Sailor Suits.
D. SPENCER, Government Street.

The Stanley House
GENERAL DRY GOODS
55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST.,
COR. OF FORT ST.
New Nuns' Veiling
For Evening Wear
New French Crepons
For Evening Wear
New Silks
For Evening Wear
New Henriettas
For Evening Wear
New Silk Gloves
For Evening Wear
New Kid Gloves
For Evening Wear
New Hosiery (Lisle Thread)
For Evening Wear
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN....
Dress Goods
Gloves,
Hosiery,
Opera Cloaks,
Etc., Etc.
Newest Shades in Full Vartety suitable for Evening Wear.
W. S. Hampson & Co.

A Beautiful Home,
DOUBLE CORNER,
FINE LAWN,
FRUIT TREES,
Stable and all Conveniences.
Thoroughly well built house. The BEST BARGAIN in the City.
$3,150. TERMS REASONABLE.
Close to Fort Street Tram.
Apply
J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

See What
$6.75, $7 and $7.50 will buy in a lady's stylish jacket at the Lansdowne House, Yates street.

Broken Away
We have "broken away" from other Manufacturers in our
Master Mechanic's Extraordinary
And have produced the best thing for mechanic's use known. Their skin is as white and smooth as anybody's after one application
THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MONTREAL.

Arrived Together Three in One.
Shipped from Chicago
13th Sept., arrived 17th Oct.
21st Sept., arrived 17th Oct.
28th Sept., arrived 17th Oct.
ARMOUR'S
★★★STAR HAMS
AND
★★★BACON.
Via C. M. St. P. and C. P. R.
ERSKINE, WALL & CO.
Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

EX S. S. WARRIMOO.
Australian
SUGAR
70 Pound Sacks
For Family Use.
DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

—THE—
Leander Tepid Swimming Bath
FIVE SISTERS BLOCK.
Will be opened to the public on
MONDAY, OCTOBER 16th
at noon. The building is well lighted and ventilated and heated with steam. The whole will be placed under the management of a competent swimming instructor.
Special Terms to Schools, Clubs, Etc.
G. C. MESHER, Proprietor.

Changed Hands.
*****
HAVING BOUGHT OUT the Stock of the late firm of J. P. Matthews & Co., we beg to announce to our friends and the general public that we are prepared to supply the best
Groceries
AND
Provisions
At the VERY LOWEST Prices.
We have just received
Gilt Edge Hams,
Whole Eastern Codfish,
Breakfast Gem and
California Cream Cheese.
*****
SPEED BROS.,
Corner Fort and Douglas Sts.
Telephone 178.

Real Estate.
Lots 120x50, $125 per lot, good land.
One acre blocks, $350 per acre, good land.
Five acre blocks, $100 per acre, close to the Station on good and level land.
Lots, $50 per lot.
Thirty acres (11 acres bottom land cleared) with fine water front, splendid investment, $100 per acre.
One hundred acres, only $25 per acre.
Good farm, sale or lease.
A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the partnership of "Flint & Williams" hitherto existing between the undersigned has by mutual consent been dissolved as and from the 18th October, 1893. All accounts due the late firm are to be paid to the undersigned, R. Williams, at 46 Fort street, Victoria, B. C., who will continue the said business and will settle all outstanding liabilities.

A. ST. G. FLINT.
R. WILLIAMS.

Victoria, B. C., October 21st, 1893.
621-7t

ADVERTISING RATES.

Apparently High Rates Very Often the Lowest.

CHEAPNESS IS A SECONDARY MATTER

Some Facts and Figures Which Tell a Truthful Story and Save the Advertiser's Money—How to Gauge Prices Asked by Papers.

No progressive paper asks less than it can conveniently get.

Good advertising space comes high.

'Tis not so much how much you pay, 'tis what you get for what you pay.

The retailer must advertise. It is his duty to pay as little as he can, to buy at sub-bottom.

Advertising space in any respectable newspaper is merchandise, and must be reckoned as a barrel of flour, or as a yard of calico.

No responsible merchant sells flour, or calico, for less than its value. No good newspaper peddles advertising space for less than it is worth to itself, and to the local advertiser.

The majority of papers of "sticktitive" one price, are the papers of circulation, and of positive advertising value.

A cut in the price of molasses, or in any other commodity, creates suspicion that it is not good, or that there is no demand for it.

An unusual cut in advertising rates, unnatural discounts, or any of this "seeing its you I'll do so and so," is evidence that the advertising space is not worth what is asked for it, and generally much less than that obtained for it.

The advertiser has no more right to beat down the advertising rates than has the newspaper a right to demand suicidal discount in the purchase of his clothes, provisions or furniture.

No first-class publication will go below its regular scale for anybody, except in exceptional exceptions, and these are generally handled with the nicest care, that no one but the persons interested may be familiar with the premises.

It is impossible for anyone to dictate a scale of rates to apply generally, for each publication has the same right to make its rates as has the merchant to fix a price upon his goods, but the law of general averages applies more or less to this paper, and to all other papers.

An established proportionate rate is one cent a line, per thousand circulation, on regular yearly contracts, but many large dailies cut this rate in two twice, while some other dailies are not able to bring their rates down to this proportionate figure. There are newspapers in which advertising is worth more than one cent a line per thousand circulation, and there are newspapers in which advertising is not worth one-fifth or one-tenth of a cent a line per thousand circulation, but any respectable local paper which depends upon news for its success, can maintain a rate of from one-fourth of a cent to a cent and a half a line per thousand circulation, for display advertising, with a lesser rate for the regular want advertisements, while local weeklies, if their circulation be limited, have a right to ask from a cent to two cents a line per thousand circulation, on yearly contracts.

A few large dailies maintain their rates without regular discount, whether the number of insertions be one or 365, but the majority of local dailies give from 10 to 30 per cent. discount from regular card rates, on yearly business.

The advertiser is warned against those papers which only have quality and high rates as inducements. The society sheet, printed upon fine paper, with a select circulation of not exceeding 2000 copies (and there are few society papers with over 3000 circulation) cannot consistently ask over five cents a line per thousand circulation, and the advertiser sometimes finds it advisable to pay this, as he desires to cover his field completely, not because the space is worth that in comparison with the rates charged by leading newspapers, but because, even at the apparently exorbitant rate, enough trade may come from the advertisement to justify the extravagance.

The best criterion for every retailer is to thoroughly investigate the best paper in his city, circulation and quality both considered, take for an established rate the lowest rate of this paper, apply that rate, proportionately, to all papers of character, or of less circulation, and not allow himself to materially vary from that established rate, except in special instances.

If this leading paper, with the circulation of ten thousand, charges five cents a line, on yearly business, a more respectable paper, and of a higher literary grade, with a circulation of only two thousand, certainly cannot consistently demand more than two or three cents a line, and yet this paper will ask from five to ten cents, and the advertiser must then decide whether he can afford to buy space at this high rate. He knows that he is obliged to pay many times more proportionately, and that he cannot buy space for less than the asked price. He has simply then to take it or drop it, being biased in favor of dropping it—the safest method in placing advertising.

Generally the local advertiser cannot afford not to advertise a little in all respectable local papers, but the bulk of his business should go into the one or more leading local dailies or weeklies, which have a fair amount of quality, a very large amount of quantity, with advertising rates down to rock bottom for the service given.

Again let me say beware of the paper of low rates. Rates must be considered proportionately. In many papers twenty cents a line is not one-tenth as much proportionately, as ten cents a line is in a paper printed alongside of them.

It's what you get for your money, not what you pay in apparent rates.

For illustrations I have attempted to show the same advertisement set up in three distinct styles. Frequently when an advertiser cannot think of anything new to say, he can make the advertisement appear new by resetting it. The limited space prevents effectiveness. The borders can, or need not be used, as desired. They are given here to make the diminutive space show to better advantage.

We have it.

The cloak you'd be proud of. All the style you can stand, all the wear you want, all the warmth of comfort—And we will sell it lower than we ever have sold so good a cloak. What's it made of? How much is its price? Come and see. There are some things that can't be all told about on paper.

WE HAVE IT.

The cloth you'd be proud of. All the style you can stand, all the wear you want, all the warmth of comfort—and we will sell it lower than we ever have sold so good a cloak. What's it made of? How much is its price? Come and see. There are some things that can't be all told about on paper.

We have it

The cloak you'd be proud of. All the style you can stand, all the wear you want, all the warmth of comfort—and we will sell it lower than we ever have sold so good a cloak. What's it made of? How much is its price? Come and see. There are some things that can't be all told about on paper.

Tales on Short Notice.

Each of the firms which publish these detective stories employ an editor, who makes it his business to carefully read all the newspapers every day, says the New York correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. He looks out for stirring events of all sorts, such as crimes, sensational captures and criminal trials of unusual interest. These afford themes and suggestions. A suitable dramatic incident being in this way discovered, the literary chief scissors it out and hands it over to the artist, who draws a picture for the front page illustration. At the same time he gives a duplicate of the clipping to the writer, who is expected to produce the tale complete, from 40,000 to 60,000 words in length, in about four days. The artist takes about two days to make the picture and the engraver requires three days to reproduce it in the shape of a wood cut. Thus at the end of five or six days the story is in type, with the cut ready to print from. The novel is rushed through press and bindery, and appears on the news stands simultaneously with the illustrated weekly papers which contain accounts of events on which the tale is founded. Real names are used, as of criminals and police officers, the facts furnishing a skeleton to hang the fiction upon. For example, the escape of Pallister and Rochi from Sing Sing last April furnished an admirable motive for a novelette. As is usual in such cases, the rival publishing houses made a race to get their stories upon this theme into the market.

Detective stories are not necessarily founded upon topics of current news, however. Such haste is only required with tales which have to meet an immediate popular demand, public attention having been called to the striking event. For emergencies of this sort the editor has two or three regular men to depend on. The rest of the novel writing is done by bohemians—usually men who have performed a higher order of literary labor in the past, but have been unfortunate and are on their "uppers," though retaining the faculty for turning out copy, which is the prime essential in this kind of work. But it is the last ditch of literature. For a book of 40,000 to 60,000 words the price paid is only $50 to $75. The time ordinarily employed in doing such a task is two weeks, no emergency compelling greater speed. The consumption of brain tissue involved is probably more rapid for the money gained than in any other occupation. Consider also that much of the toil is done between sprees! Prices for this kind of work used to be much higher. Old stagers, who now produce detective stories for from $50 to $75 were accustomed twenty years ago to turn out Indian novels at the rae of one a week for $100 or $200 per tale of 25,000 to 30,000 words. The books have grown longer as the pay has diminished. The market has been broken by competition, largely by neophytes who are glad to contribute romances for next to nothing for the sake of seeing them in print. There is one firm, however, which publishes stories of a degree of merit somewhat higher, paying $30 for 20,000 words and $150 for a novelette of 40,000.

Hood's and Only Hood's

Hood's Sarsaparilla is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper berries and other well known remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative powers not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures when other preparations fail.

HOOD'S PILLS cure biliousness.

Englishmen Grow.

Francis Galton has collected some interesting facts in regard to the effect of athletics and improved physical conditions during the past forty years on the physique of the middle classes, that great and important part of the English population which in the arbitrary social scale of the country lies between the artisan class on the one side and the "upper ten thousand" on the other, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Mr. Galton gives instructive evidence of the amelioration of the upper middle class. When he was an undergraduate at Cambridge, from 1840 to 1844, although but five feet nine and three quarter inches in height, he was taller than the majority of his fellows. In addressing them he habitually lowered his eyes, and if in a crowd he could readily see over the heads of the people. Writing in 1893, he states that he no longer possesses these advantages. Altered social conditions, in his opinion, have helped to improve the bodily powers and address of this class; such conditions, for instance, as more wholesome and abundant food, better cooking, warmer clothing, moderation in the use of alcohol, better ventilated sleeping rooms, more change through vacations, and, lastly, the lives led by women in their girlhood.

One of the most striking sights in the city of London is the number of tall women that are to be found in the fashionable parks during the season. It is more particularly among the women in the upper classes that the improved conditions of the last two generations have left their mark. Women of five feet six inches and five feet eight inches are common, and it is not a very unusual occurrence to meet a woman of five feet eight inches and even of six feet. A gentleman well known in London society states that when he became of age, twenty-two years ago, his sister, a tall and handsome girl, was the tallest girl among the visiting acquaintances of the family, and now she is overtopped by nearly every one of her younger lady acquaintances. With this physical progress there has been a corresponding moral one. The youth of what is called in England "the leisure class" is not now so addicted to the idle habits, the bad language, the gambling and the unmanly amusements of his forefathers. Exercise has taught him to be choicer in his dress and more lavish in the use of water. The purer mental tone has insensibly permeated other classes of society, and the streets of large English towns are not so thronged as they were with drunkards and dirty toughs. The prominence given to all bodily exploits by the sporting and general press has likewise directed public attention to the question of physical education, and has had an eminently salutary influence.

"My Lord Porridge."

To a doctor and dietician one of the most interesting facts in the daily life of the Scottish people is the profound respect in which they hold oatmeal porridge. It chanced to the present writer, during a recent visit to the "Land o' Cakes," to have daily set before him at breakfast a plate of porridge of very rare quality. Being an Englishman, and somewhat of an amateur at porridge eating, he had been content with a daily composition of very inferior quality in his own southern home. But the appetite grows with what it feeds upon, and there seemed to be no reason why as good porridge should not be made in London as in a Scottish village, with a rational cook and good oatmeal. Accordingly, enquiries were instituted as to the proper quarter for securing a regular supply of the very best Scotch oatmeal. The shop of the village was declared to have an excellent pre-eminence for its meal. It was the respect in which the serious spinster in charge of the shop spoke of the cereal which first opened the eyes of the visitor to the place occupied by oatmeal in the Scottish mind. It is clear that this particular grain still constitutes the favorite food of the average Scot. A visit paid to the kitchen to ask the cook for a practical lesson in the art of porridge-boiling deepened the conviction that, next to his Presbyterianism, oatmeal porridge is the chief pride of the Scotchman's life. After fifteen successive mornings of perfect porridge, the Southron was convinced that the Scot is not without justification for his canonisation of oatmeal. It is an appetizing, satisfying, and staying food, when made of good meal and perfectly cooked; and it has the advantage of being very economical. That it produces brain, bone, and muscle of the very finest quality Scotland herself is an irrefragable proof. From the point of view of brain, bone and muscle, we should like to see porridge universally eaten in England. With this object we now disclose the secret of producing one of the finest and most wholesome of all our national dishes. The secret is two fold and very simple. Firstly, get the best of meal; and secondly, let the porridge maker make the porridge of a judicious consistency, and, above all, stir and boil it thoroughly. We have been assured both by cooks and mistresses that there are no other secrets about porridge making than these two. In Scotland all classes love the "halesome parritch." We are convinced that if all classes in England would imitate the Scotch in this as they have begun to do in the loyal game of golf, we should have better appetites, better bones and better brains. A Southron doffs his hat to "my Lord Porridge."—The Hospital.

Progressive Animosity.

He was a very down-hearted and disgusted-looking boy, with torn clothes and crumpled hair and a few suspicious bumps on his face, so I stopped and asked him what the matter was and whether I could be of any assistance to him.

"Naw, yer can't do nothing fer me; it's a business trouble," he explained.

"Ah, have you lost your position?" I asked.

"Naw, and I wouldn't care if I had. The president of our company is the worst old duffer in New York."

"Does he ill-treat you," I said kindly.

"Naw, he doesn't even know me by sight; but he come into the office cross as hornets this mornin' and cliebed up the secretary's collar the worst you ever seen."

"But how did that affect you?"

"Why, don't yer see?" the boy asked, impatiently; "the secretary had to get square somehow, so he jumped on the cashier with both feet, and after the cashier'd thought it all over and got good and mad he jumped on the bookkeeper, and the bookkeeper jumped on the entry clerk, and the entry clerk jumped on the bill clerk, and he just sailed in and gimme particular fits. An' there wasn't no one fer me to jump on, so I thought I'd go out and lick a district messenger."

"Well, couldn't you find one to lick?" I asked.

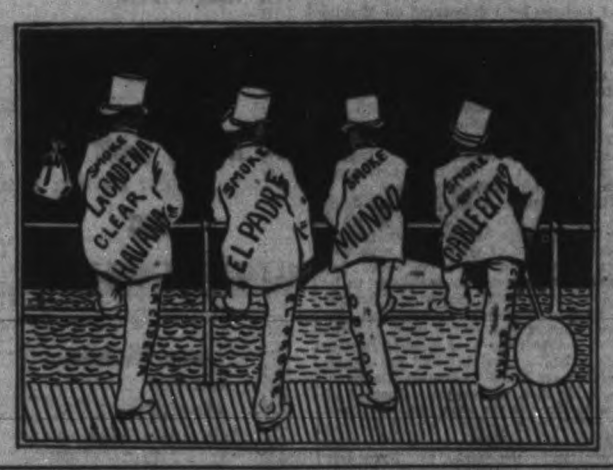
"Oh! I found him quick enough; but I didn't lick him."

"Why not?"

"'Cause he licked me!"—Harry Romaine in Puck.

Invalids should remember that the causes of sick and nervous headaches may be promptly removed by taking Ayer's Pills. These pills speedily correct irregularities of the stomach, liver and bowels, and are the mildest and most reliable cathartic in use.

The Men You Know.



The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday, October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3. Passenger Saturday.	Miles from Wellington.	STATIONS.
	Ar.	Ar.		
	12 45 P M	3 30 P M		VICTORIA
	12 55	3 40	1	SUMMIT
	1 24	4 11	29	COLWOOD
	1 34	4 21	34	GOLDSTREAM
	1 39	4 26	38	BURNSIDE
	1 45	4 32	43	GLANVILLE
	1 50	4 37	46	SHAWNIGAN LAKE
	1 57	4 44	51	COBBLE HILL
	2 03	4 50	56	MALAHAT
	2 11	4 58	62	DUNCANS
	2 21	5 08	70	KOKSILAH
	2 31	5 18	78	DUNCANS
	2 45	5 32	88	HILLBANK
	2 51	5 38	93	CHEMAINUS
	3 15	6 00	113	OYSTER BAY
	3 40	6 25	128	NANAIMO
	4 10	6 55	145	WELLINGTON
	Dep.	Dep.		

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturday.	Miles from Victoria.	STATIONS.
	Dep.	Dep.		
	8 00 A M	2 00 P M		WELLINGTON
	8 04	2 04	1	NANAIMO
	8 14	2 14	17	CHEMAINUS
	8 24	2 24	22	HILLBANK
	8 34	2 34	31	DUNCANS
	8 44	2 44	40	KOKSILAH
	8 51	2 51	46	COBBLE HILL
	8 57	2 57	51	SHAWNIGAN LAKE
	9 02	3 02	54	GLANVILLE
	9 11	3 11	61	BURNSIDE
	9 16	3 16	65	GOLDSTREAM
	9 26	3 26	73	COLWOOD
	9 35	3 35	82	SUMMIT
	9 45	3 45	91	VICTORIA
	Ar.	Ar.		

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 21,

Taking effect August 22nd, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2.00 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 12.15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 12 A.M.

City of Puebla - - - Oct. 26

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

VICTORIA —TO— CHICAGO —IN— 83 HOURS

...Fare for the...

ROUND TRIP $50.05

G. L. COURTNEY, General Agent.

— THE —

Northern Pacific RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Two Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (no change of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed,

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment,

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, but that can be ticketed, and in which accommodations are free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

— ELEGANT DAY COACHES —

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured to advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

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8 00 am	Lv	M1	... "Tacoma..."	110	Ar	5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	28	...Seattle...	92	Lv	3 30 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv	11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	116	...Victoria†...	M 1	Lv	8 30 pm

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	M1			A		
11 00 pm	Lv	28	..."Seattle,...	68	Ar		pm
12 30 am	Lv	30	..Port Madison	47	Lv	2 15	pm
	Lv	45	.. Kingston...	41	Lv		
3 00 am	Lv	49	.Port Gamble.	21	Lv	11 00	am
4 00 am	Lv	73	.Port Ludlow	13	Lv	10 00	am
8 00 am	Ar	86	Pt. Townsend.	M1	Lv	8 00	am

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VICTORIA, B.C.

NORTH WARD PROTESTED.

The Aldermen Object to the Method of Doing Sewerage Work.

THEY WERE NOT SUSTAINED

City Council Had Another Breezy Session Last Evening—Large Number of Accounts Passed—Hackmen's By-Law Referred Back to Ald. Belyea.

For the first time in several weeks there was a full meeting of the city council last evening. Each ward had three aldermen present. A police constable stood in the lobby.

The finance committee presented a report recommending the payment of various sums reaching the total of $3,709.-97, and including the pay of school teachers and the usual monthly bills of the city. Ald. Belyea objected to the bill for the keep of the city's prisoners at the provincial jail in September. It reached the total of $140.50. There were about twelve prisoners, averaging, he believed, from 15 to 20 days. They really cost the province about half that, and then the province got the benefit of their work, for they were all at hard labor. The city could do better than that itself and he believed it was high time to act.

The report was favorably acted upon. During its consideration Ald. Baker objected to the policeman in the lobby, but no attention was paid to him.

The finance committee's reports recommended the appropriation of $86.64 out of the Broad street local improvement fund and $2,902.80 out of the surface drainage fund. The latter was for the new drains in Victoria West.

Ald. Baker and Munn made the point that the council had never been consulted in the matter. The sewerage committee had made no report, no plans had been submitted and no method, whether by day labor or contract, had been decided on.

Ald. Belyea said the by-law provided for what was to be done and the committee were going ahead just as they did when the other work was proposed.

Ald. Bragg characterized the matter as thoroughly unbusinesslike.

The mayor explained that the matter was put in a particularly clear and explicit manner; in fact, more so than the other sections of the work when they were up.

Ald. Baker was refused permission to speak again, having already spoken, but Ald. Bragg moved to amend by laying the matter over for a week, and in seconding it he got the floor again. He did not object to the work, but it was the principle that was being followed. The council should at past vote on whether it was to be done by day or by contract.

Ald. Belyea said the members of the North ward could never be satisfied. They were objecting now because they were not "bossing" the job. He said that the council would never go on their knees to the members from the North ward. The North ward wanted to be consulted always. He said also that he had found in Victoria West that the late chairman of the street committee (Ald. Baker) had illegally done street work there.

Ald. Baker was again refused permission to speak and had to be called to order.

Ald. Robertson objected to the manner in which the committee had proceeded. The council seemed to always take the crooked way. He asked to have the committees filled up and replied in general to Ald. Belyea's charges.

Ald. Munn said if the report were adopted it was not incumbent upon the engineer to begin work without orders from the council.

Ald. Styles favored haste with the work and announced himself in favor of the plan as proposed. He called the attention of the sewerage committee to the need for a drain on Lansdowne road.

After the Bragg amendment had been lost, Ald. Bragg moved in amendment that the original report be adopted with the amendment that the work be done by day labor. He was in favor of the plan as proposed, as haste was necessary.

Ald. Styles seconded the amendment.

The Henderson amendment and original motion were passed.

Another account of $40 for the Oswego street drain was allowed; so was one of $18 out of the special educational fund; so was another of $3,400 from the same fund for the first payment on the South ward school.

The street committee will look into the condition of Burnside bridge and the means of repairing it.

A letter from Henry Nathan re the city taking over the road through his property in the Oakland estate was referred to the city engineer to ascertain if the road was gazetted before the district was taken into the city limits.

Thomas Storey and others wrote complaining that the porch of St. John's school and the fence of the parsonage encroached upon Herald street to the detriment of their property. The city engineer and street committee will look into the matter.

Ald. Styles was granted leave to introduce a by-law respecting the pound.

Ald. Belyea was granted permission to introduce his by-law to straighten out Oak Bay avenue.

Ald. Munn enquired what had become of petitions from the residents and property owners of Francis avenue and Toronto street which had come in addressed to the mayor and council.

Ald. Styles explained that the former letter was in the hands of the street committee.

The house connections by-law was reconsidered, amended and finally passed.

The council then went into committee on the hackmen's by-law. The by-law was after a little consideration referred back to Ald. Belyea with the request that he prepare another.

Ald. Robertson called attention to the intending visit of Ministers Foster and Angers, and urged that the Songhees reserve matter be called to their attention.

The Ladies' Auxiliary was granted the use of the electric light for the charity ball.

Mayor Beaven said the ministers should also be asked about the $25,000 allowance for smallpox expenses.

It was 9.50 when the council adjourned.

The Wrinkle.

Every woman dreads her wrinkles, it is said. If they are not such a source of of anxiety to men, it is because men have not been reared from the cradle with the understanding that it is their business to charm. Every man has an inchoate sensation that he has but to command and all should be serene; but whether that is the case or not, trouble may come to him in his business, but worry and fret are spared to him in a thousand domestic and personal details. And then, besides, if wrinkles come he does not care. Sometimes he does not see them or recognize them; if he does see them it is commonly but with the regret with which he feels in other ways that he is growing old, and with no regard whatever to his personal appearance.

But with a woman it is necessarily otherwise. Her general appearance is a matter of consequence to her. It is not by any means always on account of ignoble reasons. With her often it is a duty to be an agreeable object to the eye, a pleasing part of the environment; and as far as beauty was her perquisite in the beginning, as far as there were rosy cheeks and glowing eye and white brow and curving lips to her portion, it gives her a not unreasonable sadness to see the disintegration of all that charm. She hates to be unlovely, and her first wrinkles, she knows, are only the scouts doing picket duty for the whole army of disorganization. Moreover, a man is never laid on the shelf, but a woman knows that there is danger with her increasing wrinkles of being made to feel that her usefulness is over.

There are numberless cases of these undesired wrinkles, but none of them are more potent than the very simple one of undue facial expression. The lively woman who lifts her eyebrows perpetually will find that her habit has produced numberless long lines running across her forehead; who laughs, lifting the muscles that close the eyes, will have innumerable crows' feet at the corners, and fine lines as many beneath the lower lids; who expresses her disdain, her dislike, her ill-temper, too freely on her countenance, will have the despondent and disagreeable lines curving from the corners down the chin, as well as the deep-cut frown and parallel lines on the brow, like those on old-fashioned sugar gingerbread. The woman who frowns from befulance or from the effort to see will have the repelling perpendicular rift in the forehead just above the nose; and the moping and melancholy woman will have the marks of her moping engraved on her face. Indeed, every character writes itself out on the face in lines that those versed in the writing will have no difficulty in reading; and if now one emotion calls only a few into visibility, presently another one will flash like a light behind a transparency and call a whole new set into action; and where some see only chance lines and folds, the skilled see faces scarred with various passions or bland with guileless and perhaps almost wrinkleless serenity. One very fertile cause of wrinkles is the endeavor to see without glasses when the time to call on the services of these useful friends has arrived, the effort making a continual gathering of skin and muscles in directions which presently become permanent. Almost equally fertile are the habits of reading by a feeble light, or allowing the sun to shine in the face and dazzle the eyes, or the wind to blow in them and inflame them; for nature will care for the eyes herself and do her best to protect them with the thing nearest at hand, which is the skin, and straightway comes the wrinkle.

Another sad source of trouble is the loss of teeth, for no artificial teeth can possibly hold in permanent position the external muscles above the roots of the teeth. Often, of course, extraction cannot be prevented; the mouth must be kept wholesome even if the teeth are lost through the necessity. But now that the dentist's art has become equal to the preservation of a tooth in almost any stage, that reason for a wrinkle is in great measure averted. Of course time must at last do its telling work; the muscle will cease to take its nourishment, will relax, will loosen; the wrinkle will follow. But even if it must come eventually, it need not be hastened, as it too frequently it is; and the refusal to entertain worry and anxiety, and the habit of discouraging foreboding and nameless fears, and the promotion of all the serenity and calmness possible, will certainly do a great deal towards giving the face a youth which is phenomenal, but which ought to be perennial.—Harper's Bazaar.

Peculiar Lakes.

Kansas City Times: The Dead Sea and the Great Salt Lake are the best known examples of lakes below the sea level whose water is briny with salt. The Mohave sink and the Salton desert are the beds of just such lakes. On the peninsula in the Caspian sea is a small lake more heavily saturated with salt than either of the others. Another Caspian lake has the color of the rose and a pleasant smell, both derived from a peculiar weed which grows in its basin. The lake of pitch, or asphaltum, in Trinidad, from which comes most of our asphalt, is certainly one of the marvels of lakedom. The lakes of Switzerland are great settling beds for glacier mud. Every one has a gray river flowing into its upper end, a blue river leaving it at the other. Eleven miles of the head of Lake Geneva have been filled up with the gray glacier drift of the Rhone. The queer finger shaped lakes of western New York, all running north and south, were undoubtedly scooped out and formed by glacial action, their steep banks being formed by glacial moraines. All of them are deepest at the southern end.

No other sarsaparilla has equalled Hood's in the relief it gives in severest cases of dyspepsia, sick headache, biliousness, etc.

Trying to Find Perpetual Motion.

Half an hour spent in the patent office library looking up the word "motor," says the Pall Mall Gazette, will, even to this day, reveal a curious crop of "perpetual motion machines." Anybody might think that if there was one fallacy more completely threshed out than others it was the old dream of trying to get more energy out of an engine than was originally put into it. Yet the Illustrated Journal is strewn with wrecks of innumerable vain attempts, of which the following are some recent specimens:

"Engine, worked by water power, returns water back to the supply reservoir."

"Propelling ships; stern paddle wheel driven by surrounding water and current through from bows." A charming device for utilizing the speed of the vessel before it has been obtained.

"Driving screw propeller by paddles driven by motion of ship."

"Compressing air for compressed air engine by screw fan driven by engine itself."

"A drum fitted with blades is rotated in a vessel of water. The rebound of the water from the sides of the vessel on to the blades accelerates the rotation."

These are but a few hopeless instances out of many, the object of all being to produce energy without any corresponding output of energy. There is no sadder sight on earth than the author of one of these wild schemes for defrauding nature. They are always poor and nearly always sanguine, till one day the mechanism of the over-wrought body, which has been working too long without fuel on the same uneconomic principle, gives way, and the inventor joins his weary fellows in the land of dreams.

If afflicted with scalp diseases, hair falling out, and premature baldness, do not use grease or alcoholic preparations, but apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

The reputation of the maker ought to go far to recommend a trial of a new article. Our thirty years of public record as

makers of leading brands of tobaccos, is offered as a reason for your testing

MASTIFF PLUG CUT

J. B. PACE TOBACCO CO.,
Richmond, Va., and Montreal.

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Bad Teeth mean bad health. To enjoy life one's Teeth must be kept in a healthy condition. If food cannot be properly masticated what follows? Stomach troubles, indigestion, dyspepsia, incessant misery. Teeth properly treated by a skilled Dentist should last a life-time, and this treatment should be secured without a day's delay. Therefore

SEE DR. FINDLEY,

PRICES in these hard times are a most important consideration. DR. FINDLEY proposes to do FIRST-CLASS DENTAL WORK AT REASONABLE RATES. No charge for consultation and advice. Call and get an estimate of cost of your work FREE. No excuse now for neglecting those decaying molars. It doesn't take a fortune now to get your teeth fixed. Crown and Bridge Work a specialty.
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ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL (Used Principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes.) | **THE SOUTH FIELD COAL** (Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL
House and Steam Coal, are mined by this Company only.

The "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating power unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

The "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

The "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE RING.

EXHIBITION BOXING.

San Francisco, Oct. 23.—Arrangements were made to-day for a six-round boxing match between Young Mitchell, middleweight champion of the Pacific coast, and Jimmy Ryan, of Australia. It is proposed to have the men meet at a boxing exhibition to be given for the benefit of the Midwinter Fair fund, which will probably take place in the Grand opera house.

THE MATCH POSTPONED.

The match between the lightweights Morrisey and Barnard, which was to have taken place at the Pastime club last night, was postponed until Friday night. The tickets have been reduced to $1.

THE RIFLE.

VICTORIA CLUB.

The Victoria Rifle Club has been organized with the following officers: Senator McInnes, president; F. B. Gregory, vice-president; and A. R. Langley, secretary-treasurer. These, with J. C. Newbury and J. D. Taylor, form the managing committee. Regular practices will be held during the winter at the Clover Point range.

BILLIARDS.

ROBERTS SHOWS PLAY.

New York, Oct. 23.—Before returning home to England, Champion Roberts gave the public a good opportunity to judge of English billiards at the benefit performance given this afternoon and evening at the Madison Square Gardens. At 3 o'clock he played a game of 500 up with De Oro, the spot stakes, at which the Englishman excels, being allowed. The Cuban was sadly at a loss at what was a new game to him, while Roberts kept his balls flying continuously, and beat him by seven points, in spite of the 300 he conceded. In his third inning the Englishman gave some idea of what he could do with the red ball at the two upper end pockets by reeling off 254 points. In his last innings his opponent ran 58 and seemed to be getting the drift of the situation. The score for the first game was as follows: Roberts, 501; average, 31 1-2. De Oro, 193; average, 12.

THE TURF.

THE LINCOLN STAKES.

London, Oct. 24.—This is the first of the Newmarket race meeting. In the Houghton meeting, a one-event race, the Limekiln stakes were won by Childwick, Orme second, Pilot third.

LABOR STATISTICS.

The Commissioner Takes Notes—Successful Lecturing.

Nanaimo, Oct. 24.—A. B. Gray, deputy commissioner of labor statistics, was present at the meeting of the M. & M. L. P. A. last evening, and obtained a great deal of information for the recently established Provincial Government Labor Bureau. He will remain a few days to meet the secretaries of the different unions here and complete his task of obtaining all the necessary information required.

Rev. J. E. Coombes of Victoria had a very large and appreciative audience at his first lecture at the Baptist church last evening. It is expected the success attained last evening will induce many more to put in an appearance to-night, when the second lecture of the series will be delivered.

Captain Praeger, who is constantly planning something for the advancement of the infantry corps, has arranged a rifle match at the butts next Saturday for members of the company.

John Ferguson, Victoria, was sentenced by Judge Harrison yesterday to seven months in jail with hard labor. His honor, in passing sentence, informed the boy that he had dealt leniently with him on account of his youth, and hoped his clemency would be appreciated.

JACK FROST.

Winter Setting in Fast—A Rejected Proposal.

Vancouver, Oct. 24.—The Van Winkle mine at Lytton has closed for the winter. The frost cut off the water supply.

The trail from Pemberton Meadows to the Squamish is finished and cattle will come in that way in the future.

Two feet of snow is reported on the Similkameen mountains, but two more bands of cattle will be brought out over Hope mountain.

The hull of a steamer commenced two years ago, but left unfinished, will be completed to take the place of the wrecker Mascotte.

It is expected that a ship will be chartered in Australia to take the Miowera's run next month.

The society of those who were here before the fire in 1886 will be formed.

When the mayor proposed an address to Foster and Angers last night one alderman moved an adjournment and the meeting of the council broke up. There will be a public meeting on Friday.

The Character of Golf.

The Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, the well-known Varsity cricketer, in this month's National Review asks the question, "Is golf a first-class game?" Since he is by his two marriages connected with Scottish families, he might be expected to approach the consideration of the game in a spirit gratifying to the golf-loving Celt; moreover, he admits that, though an indifferent player, he is an ardent devotee of the game, and therefore in imminent danger of losing all critical judgment on it, so he hastens to record his impression on it before all sanity is lost. Mr. Lyttleton first states the salient requisites of a first-class game, and the enquiries whether they are found in golf. These requisites are: 1. The vigorous and graceful employment of the highest bodily activities. 2. Sufficient luck to disturb scientific certainty. 3. Opportunity for judgment, nerve, temper, concentration, leadership, combination esprit de corps. 4. Strokes affording sensuous pleasures. 5. The occurrence of frequent crises in which the highest skill evokes the highest skill. 6. A playground amongst pleasant surroundings. Having considered these points the writer sums up as follows:

I have endeavored to examine with scientific precision the true requisites of a good game. These were considered and ascertained in every way before they were applied to the game in question, and it is clear that in many important respects golf is found wanting. If, however, golf makes a substantial inroad on the habits of youth in England, these requisites must no doubt be reconsidered, for experience is worth all the analysis in the world. At present no such inroad has been made, and the delight and gratitude felt by men of mature years for a game admirably suited to their needs must not deceive us into the belief that golf ranks with the highest English games.

DOWN FROM CASSIAR.

Very Little Gold Taken Out of the Old Creeks This Year.

John Richards, who spent six months in Cassiar settling up the affairs of his uncle, the late Mat Richards, returned home on the City of Topeka. He disposed of his late uncle's stores on the Thibet and Deese creeks to Hyland and Son. The mines on those two creeks, Mr. Richards says, have had very poor luck during the past season and from what he heard it was the same throughout the district. Many of the miners barely cleared expenses. A great many furs, however, have been sent out and more will come down by the next steamer. He came down the Stickeen river with Messrs. Spencer, Swift, McLaughlin and Coles and brought 500 pounds of ore from the neighborhood of McDames' creek and several bales of furs. The trip was a very rough one and it was with difficulty that they succeeded in bringing the ore to the coast. At Wrangel they had some difficulty with the American custom house officer who seized the furs and ore, which belonged to Mr. Spencer, and threatened to fine both Mr. Richards and Mr. Spencer. The officer, however, changed his mind relative to Mr. Richards and his furs, which he released. He retained the ore as he said there might be some copper in it. The ore was to have been sent to San Francisco to be assayed. The Canadian traders have previously had trouble with the officers, who in one way and another detained goods consigned for Cassiar, at Wrangel.

Several of the miners will be down by the next steamer to winter in Victoria. A large number of furs and skins will be brought out.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Ladies' costumes, $2.75.

The Vienna Anarchists.

The furor of the Vienna newspaper press over this event of the week has at last begun to abate, says the London Daily Graphic. There was no excitement in the city itself when the news was burst upon us in full headed columns that "Twelve Terror Men of Vienna," were in the custody of the detective force. It takes a deal to stir these cafe-frequenting people, and the news of the captures made many merely smile. "Unglaublich!" they muttered, and when one reflects calmly over the entire situation perhaps there is not so much amiss in that one word—"incredible!" I remember a certain "police and public" case in a metropolitan division, some time ago now, when an unlucky official was for a time under an accusation of perjury. An assistant commissioner went down to enquire and said he to the chief of this division after the enquiry, "Mr. Superintendent, it does look fishy. What do you say?" "My firm opinion is that the man is innocent. I know him to be too big a fool to be so clever a rogue!" was the reply. "Then engage counsel!" was the brief instructions. The accused was honorably acquitted.

There is a life long imprisonment staring these twelve unhappy individuals in whose possession the Vienna detectives found the empty tin bombs. They deserve it—no one dare gainsay that—for their wishes were towards that terrible desire to wreck ruin. But let no one believe that any workingman in the Vienna Vorstadt—be he anarchist, socialist or anti-Semite—has either the nerve or desperate recklessness that is associated in England with the exploders of the dynamite bomb. He is too stupid. Perhaps there is no better natured, kinder-hearted fellow alive than the Austrian artisan. He does not know how to raise a quarrel. I have never seen him use his fists even in the streets. Now and then at one of his mass meetings the Semitic reporters are hustled outside, because perhaps the daily reports of the previous meeting have been more shamelessly "cooked" than usual.

"Ah!" continually observes a socialist leader friend, "our working people are so easy going, so stupid, really too stupid. They require such a stirring up before they become enthusiastic." Even in business the small furniture-makers who convey their hand trucks of goods from the Vorstadt to the Northern Railway station for transmission to Cracow and Lemburg in Gallicia had lately to be protected by the socialist leaders. They were being cruelly sweated by that race of middlemen who can sweat; 150 florins were often handed over instead of the 250 guaranteed. The situation has been improved now; yet it requires the personal aid of some socialist leader to compel these tischlers to demand their own rights. I expressed my surprise when, a few months ago, the whole details were brought under my notice. "Yes, bur our people are 'an dumm,'" was the observation. Yet we are tohl to believe that in Vienna lurks a gang of dynamite desperadoes! Wretches half-starved into idiocy with empty bombs in their possession have been arrested, but such creatures are not the hardy villains of the Whitehead and Gallagher types, with fishing boots full of nitro-glycerine, whom our Scotland Yard detectives hunted down in London several years ago.

Printing presses, sofas, type cases, and chairs, though found in an anarchist's room, do not constitute explosives. Neither does a fur great coat hanging on a nail! Ecrasite, declare the Vienna press in their alarm, was the explosive found. Now this must be absurd. Ecrasite is a government compound, and its manufacture is kept a deep secret. It is said that smokeless gunpowder was found in their possession. They must have been scientists with a vengeance! How long this police pantomime is to be kept up I do not know. But if visitors are to be expected to come to Vienna—and there is ever the complaint heard that enough do not come—the sooner the dynamite scare is laughed out of court the better. As for the wretches in whose possession the gold-fish glass globes and tin cans with wires attached were found, their punishment in every way will be severe enough. They had no programme of destruction, and, so far as we know, never desired to have one. Neither will it be known how the articles came into their possession. But when anxious eyes are cast upon Paris, with its Ravachols, and upon Madrid and Brussels, do not be concerned about the Kaiserstadt. The people go too early to bed here. We are all locked up at the stroke of ten.

Reciting and Acting.

In a recent number of the Nineteenth Century Henry Irving beautifully explains the difference between recitation and speech in acting. He says: When we are asked why we do not recite our Shakespeare as we would Racine, we may well rub our eyes in wonder. "Those days are past, Floranthe!" The classic correctness of Racine's verse—which the French believe none but a Frenchman can understand—is wholly opposed to the freedom of that of Shakespeare, which therefore requires a totally different method of delivery. Although the march of Shakespeare's verse should be most delicately preserved, it is "flat burglary" to demand for it the recitation of Racine. Only bad actors and schoolboys support this dreadful practice. Mr. Frederick Hawkins, in his History of the French Stage, says: "Moliere, unconsciously following the example of Shakespeare, delighted to ridicule the mechanical and inflated recitation of his contemporaries. Mascarille is greatly astonished when Cathos asks him to which troupe he intends to give his piece. "A pretty question to ask," he replies; "why, to the great Comedians," those of the Hotel de Bourgogne, "of course. It is only they who are able to do justice to such things. The others," those led by Moliere, "are ignoramuses who recite as they speak off the stage; they know not how to roar their verses and bring down the house." In his Impromptu de Versailles the dramatist returns to the charge. "What!" he asks, "do you call that reciting? You are joking. It must be said with emphasis. Listen to me." And therewith he gives an imitation of the stagy Montfleuri. "Note me well. Mouth the last line. That is the way to bring down the house." Probably winking under the laughter evoked by the satirist, Floridor showed a tendency to speak his lines instead of intoning them, and Mdlle. Champmele, with whom he was associated in after years, must be credited with equal discernment. Baron, strengthened by the precepts he had received from Moliere, went much further than either. He reconciled the demands of theatrical effect with those of natural truth. His utterance was distinguished by a noble and unaffected simplicity. Believing the observance of metre to be mischievous in the highest degree, he uniformly recited verse as elevated prose, and there can be no doubt that he succeeded in depriving the Alexandrine of its peculiar monotony." The greatest French actors have shaken off the trammels of tradition and have adopted a more natural delivery of tragic verse. "There is not a scene shifter, madam," said Dr. Johnson to Mrs. Siddons, "who could not recite 'To be or not to be' better than Mr. Garrick. His excellence was in the interpretation of nature and a true conception of character." There lies the secret of the actor's success. Garrick supplanted the dull, declaiming Quin, as did afterwards Edmund Kean the declaimers of the day. Recitation, no matter with what spirit it may be delivered, is but a bastard substitute for truthful interpretation of Shakespeare's verse.

A Peruvian Curiosity.

Near the little village of San Jose, Peru, on the bleak and barren shores of Lake Titicaca—the most elevated body of water of any considerable size in the world—are three large pillars of stone. If they were not of unequal height they would resemble gate posts or piers upon which at some time in the past great arches had been erected. To the different tribes of Peruvians they are known by words which signify "standing stones" and "tall stone gods." Upon the north side of each of these huge boulders the rude features of a human face have been rudely carved, the other three sides of each being chiselled with designs of various shapes, kinds and sizes. These carved symbols are supposed to have some reference to sun worship, which the ancient Peruvians are known to have practised. Though the ancient inhabitants of that country were highly civilized, and probably had many mechanical appliances, it is believed that they were unequal to the task of placing these gigantic monoliths in their present position. The evidence rather points to their having originally been wandering or erratic boulders deposited by some melting glacier.

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